

THE GRENADA SENTINEL.

VOLUME LXXI.

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924.

NUMBER 37

JANUARY TERM CIRCUIT COURT CONVENED IN GRENADA MONDAY

Judge T. L. Lamb of Eupora, on the Bench. J. T. Crawley, of Kosciusko, District Attorney Pro Tem. R. P. Stockton, of Biloxi, Court Stenographer. Impressive Charge to Grand Jury. The List of Jurors and the Cases Coming before Court.

Circuit court convened in Grenada Monday morning with Judge T. L. Lamb, of Eupora, presiding. David E. Crawley, of Kosciusko, district attorney was unable to come on account of illness. He sent, however, a capable substitute in his brother, J. T. Crawley, who is an aggressive prosecutor. The younger Mr. Crawley is not unknown in Grenada, having acted for his brother here once before. The regular court stenographer, W. B. Wilkes, was unable to be here on account of the death of one of his brothers. His place is being temporarily filled by R. P. Stockton who is efficiently handling the court proceedings. Circuit clerk, V. R. James, has deputized W. H. Crowder to assist him during the term of court.

After the impaneling of the juries the judge delivered an impressive and very able charge to the grand jury, consuming more than an hour in covering the various things that should be investigated by that body. He cautioned them to get at the truth of all matters to the best of their ability and gave it as his opinion that they would experience great difficulty in some instances in obtaining absolutely truthful statements from witnesses being examined. Judge Lamb next discussed the four capital crimes, murder, rape, treason and arson in all their various aspects after which he took up the misdemeanors such as larceny, burglary, distilling, etc. He devoted some time to discussing the evils resulting from the violation of the prohibition law and said that if the prominent citizens of the country, the church members and those of high standing would adhere to the law, there would be no trouble whatever in enforcing it. He contrasted the good that has resulted from its passage with the wrongdoing and the crime that existed when the whiskey interests were in the saddle.

The grand jury is composed of the following men: J. W. Hayden, foreman, H. R. Gammon, W. G. Martin, C. M. Anderson, A. J. Thomason, R. N. Perry, J. L. Carpenter, W. H. Usry, E. Schmitz, J. J. Lott, Jr., T. T. Haywood, T. A. Horton, W. B. Rook, A. N. Lacy, J. T. Connor, P. R. McMahan, W. T. Bell, J. M. Minyard, C. H. Childs, and A. A. Allison.

Petit jury No. 1 is made up of the following: W. K. Burt, J. R. Parker, A. P. Williams, J. E. Huffman, A. R. Rounsaville, A. J. Patterson, J. M. Williams, E. C. Hayward, Clinton Thompson, R. W. Clark, E. O. Pettigrew and R. C. Shumake while A. B. McCormick, C. J. Shepherd, L. E. Phillips, G. J. Hovis, C. H. Caffey, N. B. Jacks, W. H. Brunson, W. T. Turner, T. E. Trussell, C. M. Geeslin, M. S. Tilgham and T. M. Mitchell make up petit jury No. 2.

Monday afternoon was spent in setting the calendar for the civil docket and for the criminal cases that had been carried over from previous terms. There are numerous cases to come before the court this session and it is expected that the full two weeks' time will be consumed before court adjourns.

The following cases are on the criminal docket. Some were continued, others disposed of and others set for trial, as follows:

D. S. Tullos, embezzlement, set for Friday;
Calvin Hosey, distilling, continued;
Zack Thomas, giving bad check, not called;

Phillips James, murder, set for Friday;
Leonard Taylor, trespass, dismissed with writ of procedendo;

Veto Brewer, statutory rape, set for Thursday;

Veto Brewer, possessing whiskey, set for Thursday;

Ira Welborn, burglary, entered plea of not guilty and case continued;

Mack Hoop, burglary, passed;

Rat Smith, gaming, paid fine and costs;

Mack Briley, gaming, paid fine and costs;

Son Smith, gaming, paid fine and costs;

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SOME FIGURES TO SHOW WHAT BECOMES OF MISSISSIPPI MONEY

Our People Buy Almost Everything from the Outside. Suggests that Texas Law Would be Good for Mississippi. Life Insurance Companies to Invest at Small Percent of the Reserves on Mississippi Policies in Mississippi Securities. Why Not, Too, Require the Fire Insurance Companies to Invest at a Small Per Cent of Premiums Collected in Mississippi Securities?

(Editorial by O. F. Lawrence)

Perhaps never before in the history of the commonwealth were so many serious minded people, business men and others of every thinking class, giving as much thought to what Mississippi needs to rehabilitate her; to encourage the body of the people, to help the State pay her debts and to bring about such a business policy among the people as will make sure, as Governor Whitfield puts it, that "the wagon will not mire down" again soon.

Volumes have been written urging the farmers to "live at home" and to cease the policy of raising all cotton while keeping their smoke houses and corn cribs in the north-west. This is good. The boll weevil has put the cotton part of this oft-repeated advice into effect. But in passing, and in justice to the farmer, it is well to observe that marketing conditions as well as general business surroundings tend to discourage the farmer against trying to raise anything except cotton and "some corn".

But Mississippi will continue to be a sort of hewer of wood and a drawer of water until we cease to send such a large per cent of the money we make beyond our own borders. We buy much of our meat abroad; we buy much corn, a great deal of hay, all of our flour, all of our ready-made clothes and our shoes, practically all the cloth we use, the bagging and ties to wrap our cotton, all ingredients used in cooking, our gasoline, our automobiles, our wagons and what few buggies we now find a use for, our farming implements and farm machinery and almost everything needed for the household or for the individual. The money for the premiums for our accident and casualty insurance go abroad, and until very recently all the premiums paid for life and fire insurance, and even now there is perhaps more than 90 per cent of life insurance premiums paid that is taken up and carried out of the State.

We have "raised" assessments and tried to make ourselves believe that we are rapidly growing richer. Some few people have been deluded by the gusto of comparing tax rolls now with what they were a few years ago. Public expenditures have been made and bonds issued to the point where taxes are really a burden to the average citizen. The last census shows that Mississippi was one of the two states in the Union to lose in population, and unquestionably we have lost five times as much population since 1920 as we did in the ten years previous as shown by the census. Many farms are vacant. The lands are being denuded of timber, and thus we find ourselves in the beginning of the year of our Lord 1924. We present very much the spectacle of the small man who landed on his head after the application of a brass footed boot to the tropical end of his trousers by a two hundred pounder. The best way for honest, courageous men to do is to look the situation squarely in the face. Been ducking long enough.

We confess that we have no magic remedy. Just what should be done it would take a Solomon to tell. If we were called upon to prescribe a sure cure we would write: "More individual and public economy and greater individual industry".

In the last analysis, we must begin at the bottom and work up and not at the top and work down. The spirit of wild spending obsesses the land, but the trouble with us is we have not the assets some other states have. The last published data by the census department showed that Mississippi was the poorest State per capita in the Union.

But in looking over some of the things that we are day by day and month by month sending our money out of the State for, we chanced to think of the huge amounts carried out of the state for life insurance premiums, and we also thought of the Texas law which requires all life insurance companies writing business in Texas to invest a certain per cent of the reserves on policies written in Texas in Texas securities. We have talked to a number of leading men who reside in Texas as to the working of that law and they state that it is working most satisfactorily and, to use the language of one of the leading bankers of Texas, "The law is working admirably and we have all old line insurance in the best companies we need". The insurance Commissioner of Texas states that the law is a good one and that the business interests of the State are pleased with it.

Since the passage of that law, there have been invested in Texas securities under its provisions approximately \$100,000,000. Such a law levies no tribute on life insurance companies. It taxes them nothing. It is simply a proposition of, "if we trade with you, you trade some with us". It is reciprocity. By the investment in Mississippi securities, the companies would be aiding our people in a business way, and in the end making it possible for them to carry still more life insurance.

To get before our minds something of the magnitude of life insurance premiums collected in 1922, by old line companies (the figures for 1923 are not yet available), we give below the premiums paid on insurance in 1922 together with the losses as shown by the report of the Insurance Commissioner:

Premiums on policies written in 1922, \$8,517,088.32; losses paid by the companies, \$2,715,536.23, excess of premiums for one year over losses paid on ALL policies for that year, \$5,801,552.09.

Then the same report shows for the same year \$1,682,868.53, collected in premiums by fraternal societies writing risks on lives of white people, and losses paid for the same time, \$852,539.66. Similar societies writing risks on negroes, \$138,006.25 and losses of the colored societies, \$57,803.49. Premiums collected by "Miscellaneous Companies" (we do not know how much, if any, of this was paid for life insurance, and the losses if any, nor, do we know whether any of the losses were paid on deaths of people insured, nevertheless the figures go to show how our money flows out of Mississippi) \$1,231,861.67; losses paid by the same companies, \$718,641.19.

Total premiums collected by the companies listed, \$11,569,819.77; total losses paid, \$4,344,820.57. Excess of premiums over losses, \$7,224,999.20.

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DR. FREDERICK D. LOSEY'S LECTURES PLEASED AUDIENCES

His Second Visit to Grenada. Grenada College and High School Cooperating. Lectures at High School Auditorium. Discusses the Plays of Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar," Miscellaneous Readings and Closes with Lecture on "The Value of the Individual" which The Sentinel is Reproducing in Full.

NEGRO PARTIALLY ADMITS SHOOTING

Coleman Johnson, Negro, Admits Participation in Assault on Joe Gempshorn, Glenwild Poultryman. Claims He Had Three Companions but Refuses to Divulge Names.

Coleman Johnson, negro, was arrested Saturday night by Sheriff Dave W. Dogan in connection with the shooting last Tuesday night of Joe Gempshorn, poultryman on John Borden's Glenwild Plantation, south of Grenada, and is incarcerated in the county jail. Gempshorn was shot through the window while he was sitting before his fire playing an accordion, the shot piercing his face, neck and right shoulder. Abe Sally, another negro, was arrested Wednesday morning on circumstantial evidence pointing strongly to his guilt. Sally, had only a day or two before the shooting purchased two shotgun shells loaded with the same size shot that were used by the assailant. Bloodhounds trailed directly from the scene of the shooting to Sally's house, searchers were able to find only one of the shells and it is stated that some time ago Gempshorn had killed a dog belonging to Sally and that Sally had made threats against him for the act. Sally stoutly maintained his innocence. He was freed immediately after the arrest of Johnson, who has made a partial confession to authorities in that he says that it was his gun and his shell that were used in the assault. He says that there were 3 companions with him and that one of them did the shooting. He refuses to give their names but says that they intended to rob Gempshorn of what money he had and intended stealing his chickens. When the shot failed to fell their intended victim, they became frightened and fled.

Johnson will probably be tried before the term of court now in session.

Extend Time Limit For Candidates

Executive Committee Prolongs Period in which Candidates for City Office May Submit Their Names to Secretary.

The City Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting last Saturday afternoon at which all members were present except G. M. Lawrence. The previous order of the committee that candidates for nomination to the various offices must submit their names to the secretary on or before Jan. 28th was rescinded and a new order passed extending the time limit to Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The original order was passed at the same time the first primary was ordered to be held on Feb. 9. The primary date was later changed to March 1 and since the change the committee deemed it wise to extend the time allowed candidates to submit their names.

FORMER GRENADIAN DIED

There are many in Grenada who will learn with regret of the death of Mr. A. Maas, who died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Thursday of last week. Mr. Maas left Grenada some fifteen years ago for Memphis where he resided until the time of his death. He was engaged in the cotton business in Memphis. He was 77 years old and is survived by his wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Maas was long a resident of Grenada. He let the other man's business alone and tried to live at peace with his fellowman. He was a quiet, unostentatious character and enjoyed the confidence and the esteem of those who knew him best. His last business venture in Grenada was a partnership with the late Capt. J. T. Rucks in the Grenada hotel. The Sentinel tenders sympathy to the bereft.

The second visit of Dr. Frederick D. Losey, of New York City, to Grenada was an occasion of great delight to those who were privileged to hear his dramatic lectures and recitals. Dr. Losey was brought here last year by the Grenada College and the Grenada High School and the two co-operated again this year in having him here for a return engagement. Dr. Losey failed to arrive Wednesday in time to make his first appearance that morning as advertised but he came Wednesday at noon and a good audience greeted him that afternoon in the high school auditorium at 2:30 when he discussed in his characteristically delightful way the plays of Shakespeare. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. Losey read "Julius Caesar," impersonating inimitably various outstanding characters from this famous old play. Thursday afternoon, he presented a reading of miscellaneous pieces and excerpts from different writings of great authors.

Dr. Losey is a literary artist of exceptionally high ability. He has the knack of winning his audience right at the start and holds its intense interest throughout. His hearers laugh or weep almost at his will; his character portrayals are so realistic and vivid that one loses sight of the fact that he is merely a listener in a twentieth century audience but is transported in mind to the time of the life of whatever character Dr. Losey is interpreting.

His lecture Thursday evening on "The Value of the Individual" was so fine that The Sentinel is reproducing it in full. Every reader of this paper and especially those who failed to hear Dr. Losey deliver this address should read it carefully. It follows:

"Shortly before his death, Theodore Roosevelt told this story: he said that a friend of his had recently returned from Russia, coming over by way of Siberia, and that on a train crossing Siberia, the sleeping car porter refused to bring him any hot water, shine his shoes, or to perform any of those other menial duties which we commonly expect from railroad porters; and the porter apologized, saying that personally he had no objections to performing those duties, but that it was against the rules of his union. 'Now,' says Roosevelt, 'why did his union make that rule?' And then Roosevelt answered his own question, saying 'His union made that rule because you and I, who have been in the habit of having our shoes shined, have come to look upon the man who shines them as essentially our inferior, by virtue of the very act of service that he is performing for it; and,' says Roosevelt, 'the time has come in the history of the world when no self-respecting man or woman must consent to accept any service from another unless were conditions reversed, he or she would perform that other without loss of self-respect.' I think that is one of the greatest contributions that Theodore made to this day and generation. We have been entertaining very erroneous notions about service, most of us, and we have been of workers, not so much because of their bad service, as because of their readiness and willingness to serve in humble capacities. 'But,' says Charles Rann Kennedy, in his great book, 'The Servant in the House,' 'somebody has got to clean up the muck of the world, and when somebody cleans up the muck of the world and lets me walk the world dry-shod, don't you for a moment think that I am going to forget the debt that I owe to him who has performed that service for me.' Now we have got to get an entirely different conception about work most of us, and we have got to look upon all work, no matter how dirty it is, if it is work that needs to be done in the world, and hence work that is done for the good of the world is safe and wholesome. One reason why I have given you this story from Roosevelt, and why I have drawn this inference from it, is because my answer to the question, 'What is the Value of the Individual?' is that the individual's value is determined not by the amount of wealth he heaps up and leaves behind him, but by the way he serves his fellow-men during the course of his life. And I am particularly glad to bring this old gospel with a new emphasis, before you.

For I believe it is the gospel (Continued on page 5)

LEGISLATORS PROPOSE

"NUISANCE" TAXES

The Mississippi legislature is seemingly trying to put a tax on everything in sight that can possibly be taxed. Bills are introduced daily by different members to tax this, that and the other and it seems that there is no end in sight of what will be proposed next.

Mr. Homer J. Williams is in Jackson now to go before a legislature committee, together with other exhibitors from over the state, in an effort to have killed the bill proposing a tax on theatre and movie tickets. They feel that the war tax now collected by the government is all the tax that should be borne by theatregoers; they think, since the war is over, that, instead of adding additional taxes, some that are now being paid should be cut off.

Those in Grenada and this county who do not want these taxes imposed on them should immediately take the matter up by letter, wire or telephone with Governor H. L. Whitfield, Senator W. A. Winter and Hon. C. C. White.

The following editorial from the Jackson Daily News of Wednesday covers the subject thoroughly and should be read carefully:

VICIOUS TAXATION

Three months ago there was a veritable cyclone of talk in Mississippi about reducing taxes, and the biennial session of the legislature was being looked forward to for some measure of relief from the burden of government.

To all thinking persons this talk meant little, for they fully realized the impossibility of reducing state taxes in view of the two million dollars deficit and the necessity for taking care of a bond issue of five million dollars to become payable within a few months.

A reduction of taxes is too much to hope for at this time, but the people do have a right to expect that there will be no heavy increase of taxation.

However, if some of our lawmakers have their way about it, we will soon be staggering under a burden of nuisance taxes too great to bear.

During the past week or ten days there has been an epidemic of bills hurled into the hopper proposing special taxes on this, special taxes on that, and special taxes on the other things.

In the midst of their bill-writing hysteria, and frantic efforts to find new sources of revenue, these members do not seem to realize that it is the consumer, after all, who pays the tax, and, no matter what type of a special privilege tax is adopted, it must ultimately come out of the pockets of the people.

Especially obnoxious is the proposal of what, for lack of a better name, may be classed as "nuisance taxes." By this we mean heavy privilege taxes on soft drinks, theatre tickets, tobacco, drugs and sundries, and many other articles of every-day use.

This type of taxation had its birth during the World War period. It was the desperate expedient of a government that had to get money, and get it right away. The "nuisance taxes," may have been justified in time of war, but there can certainly be no justification for their reinvigoration and use in Mississippi in times of peace. Our plight is not so desperate as all that.

The special privilege tax that requires a man to add ten per cent to the cost of his railroad ticket, to pay an additional ten per cent for his movie ticket, to pay six cents for a soft drink at a soda fountain, and all that sort of thing, is nothing short of vicious, and it is sincerely to be hoped that our legislature will not find it necessary to resort to such a foolish and desperate expedient.

The committees from whom the important and serious task of formulating revenue laws rests should bear in mind, first and foremost, that existing business and agricultural conditions in this state will not warrant a heavy increase of taxation, no matter in what form it is levied, and the "nuisance tax" will prove the most obnoxious for they could possibly adopt.

Also, it should be borne in mind that the average taxpayer has not only his state, county and municipality to deal with, but he is also staggering along under a heavy burden of Federal taxation, a goodly part of which is represented by these self-same "nuisance taxes."

Last year the Federal government collected in taxes \$3,304,000,000, and during the same period the various states, counties and cities collected \$4,450,000,000, or nearly a third more than the national taxes. This ratio no doubt holds good for the state of Mississippi.

The tax burden of the American

people is somewhere above seven and a half billion dollars a year—including all taxes, national, state, county, municipal, and so on.

That is about \$70 a year for every man, woman and child. For a family of five, it averages \$350 a year.

The actual burden is much greater, for in passing taxes on to consumers there is usually an additional levy to play safe.

And while seven and a half billion dollars of taxes are collected in a year from the American people, government spending is much larger. The deficit is taken care of by bond issues. So the future is increasingly mortgaged and the burden of debt, on which interest must be paid, grows steadily. An eventual day of reckoning is inevitable.

The national debt is decreasing. But the total debts of states, counties and municipalities is increasing, and no man can forecast where it will end.

Certain it is, the average taxpayer feels that it is high time to put the brakes on, and property-owners in Mississippi are watching the proceedings of the legislature much more keenly than many of the members suspect. Already some of them are hearing from home in the way of letters that declare in no uncertain terms against the vicious form of taxation that not only takes money from the pockets, but also harrasses and annoys because of its petty form and infinity of detail.

The logical solution of our revenue question is not to be found in nuisance taxes, severance taxes, inheritance taxes, income taxes, nor even in fee-grabbing penalty suits by state officers. All such measures retard business, create general dissatisfaction and complaint and are in no sense a solution of the problem.

Governor Whitfield put his finger on the trouble when in his inaugural message he declared that the chief need of Mississippi is more capital from outside sources to develop the resources and industries of the state, and it is to that policy his administration is committed. When we become a state that does not depend upon agriculture alone as a livelihood for its people, and cannot use its resources and raw products into finished goods, ready for market, then we will not be faced with deficits and lack of revenue to sustain the government.

For the present, in dealing with a business and agricultural condition that is admittedly serious, the only logical solution is to trim all appropriation bills as much as they will stand, without crippling the institutions involved, try to keep the budget on the basis of the last biennial period, make a just and equitable general levy so that the burden will fall on all alike, and demand of our assessors that they uncover the large amount of personal property that is being wilfully concealed from taxation.

There cannot be any justification offered for scarcely a one of the "nuisance taxes" that have been proposed. Even the gasoline tax can be justified only on the ground that it raises revenue to be used in building and maintaining good roads. As a means of raising general revenue it is obnoxious.

The prophecy can be ventured without the slightest hesitancy that if our lawmakers go "hog wild" over these proposed special levies, rendering it impossible for a man to regulate his thirst with a soft drink, buy a bottle of medicine at the corner drug store, or walk into a movie without digging down for an extra penny, there will be more hell-raising during the next two years than our commonwealth has ever before experienced.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS LETTER

By Lt. Gov. DeWitt Murphree

I write these letters on Saturday afternoon of each week, so that I necessarily speak on the doings of the week just closed.

This week saw the inauguration of Governor Henry L. Whitfield as Governor of Mississippi, succeeding Lee M. Russell who handed over the reins of government at 12 noon on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd.

There was an immense crowd of Mississippi people present at the inauguration and there was the most elaborate parade I have ever witnessed here. Governor Whitfield delivered his inaugural message in the open air from a platform built just in front of the State capitol. His message was well received, and many people in the crowd evidenced their approval of him and his views by vociferous cheering.

I took up the gavel as President of the Senate on Monday 21st and have been in active service since.

There was little business transacted by either House on Monday and Tuesday because of the inaugu-

ration ceremonies and to my mind, nothing of extreme importance has been accomplished since.

The things of most interest during the week, seems to have been the effort of Governor Russell at the last moment to depose T. M. Henry as Insurance Commissioner, by refusing to approve his bond and naming Mr. Stewart Broome in his place, and the message from Governor Whitfield withdrawing from the consideration of the senate the names of those whose names had been sent in for confirmation by Governor Russell to the Levee Commissioners and Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

Governor Russell claims that Mr. Henry is a defaulter and should not be allowed to hold office while Mr. Henry is serenely holding on and defying the Governor's efforts to remove him.

The Senate has set Wednesday as a day when they will consider the Governor's appointments and the question will then be settled.

Both Houses have invited Messrs. Oscar Underwood and W. G. McAdoo, Presidential candidates to come and address them while William Jennings Bryan has also been invited. Mr. Bryan has announced that he will present the name of Dr. A. A. Murphree of Florida to the Democratic National Convention as his candidate for President. I do not know Dr. Murphree, but I shall tell Mr. Bryan that we Murphrees believe in sticking to our kinsfolk.

The State Pardon Board was repealed by the Senate by an enormous majority while the bill to repeal that law which prevented the holding of more than two millions of dollars worth of property in the state by any corporation was also passed by the Senate by a big majority.

Governor Whitfield's wife is still sick and unable to come to Jackson. The Governor has gone to Columbus to be with her at present.

The Governor has called a conference of Representative business men from over the state to meet here Tuesday to discuss the problem of Mississippi's interest in the Muscle Shoals proposition and it is expected to be a very interesting meeting.

Mr. Boone of Quitman County, today introduced in the House a bill which seeks to abate the suits filed against various people in the State by former Revenue Agent Stokes V. Robertson during the last days of his term. The papers here state that there were nearly a thousand of these suits filed within the last 48 hours of Mr. Robertson's term, and Mr. Boone wants to get rid of these suits. Mr. Robertson's side of it is he claims that he is seeking to collect only that that is due the state from delinquent taxpayers.

Committees from both houses are diligently working on plans for additional revenues for the state and bills will be introduced to that end probably next week.

DR. WM. P. FERGUSON FOR RE-ELECTION

Dr. Wm. P. Ferguson is placing his name this week before the electorate of the city of Grenada for re-election as a member of the Board of Aldermen from the city at large. He is now serving on the board having been chosen to fill out the unexpired term of L. J. Doak, resigned.

Dr. Ferguson has also had previous aldermanic experience having served on the board before his present tenure began and the experience gained should thoroughly qualify him to properly discharge the important duties of the place he is seeking.

In his position of public service and trust, Dr. Ferguson has stood absolutely for what he has thought to be right and for the best interests of the public regardless of how others may have stood and of what position others may have taken. He is one who sticks to his convictions and is not easily swayed unless he is convinced that he is in the wrong. If he finds that he is in error, he does not hesitate to admit his mistake.

Dr. Ferguson is addressing a card to the voters which appears in this issue of The Sentinel outlining his attitude toward various municipal affairs and it should be read by every citizen of the town.

SHERIFF BRINGS IN ANOTHER STILL

Sheriff Dave W. Dogan captured another still in Grenada county Sunday morning about 11 o'clock and brought to town as his prisoner, Monroe McAllister, a negro living in District 1, several miles west of town. The car and worm together with several quarts of whiskey were buried in McAllister's crib under the raw product, "ear corn" and these were taken with the prisoner.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS LETTER

C. C. WHITE

Representative Grenada County

The House is now organized with all the committees named by the Speaker, Mr. Bailey, and we have been right down at work for the past few days. The writer was placed upon the following committees: Chairman of University and Colleges, Banks and Banking, Education, Ways and Means, and Contingent Fund.

I am happy to say that the first plank in my platform was passed in the House Tuesday of this week, to abolish the pardoning board, which has been used in the past for nothing less than a shock absorber to the Governor and a like bill has been passed in the Senate and this I feel sure means that it will become effective in the next few days.

I believe one of the most important bills introduced and favorably reported from the committee is the bill adopting a uniform set of books for all the High Schools in Mississippi. I know there is going to be some objection to this bill on the part of some of the City School Superintendents but I see no good reason why the girls and boys in the ninth grade at Holcomb should not use the same books that the pupils in Grenada schools use in this grade. Then, as I see it, by having this adoption, it will save at least a third of the cost of the books to the parents and then, too, should a boy move from Holcomb to Grenada, Clarksdale, or anywhere else in Mississippi he could enter the same grade with the same books without having to buy a new set of books which is so often the case as the law now stands. Then, too, it changes the method of selecting the text books, the Governor is to appoint four and the State Superintendent of Education is to appoint four. This will constitute the Text Book Commission. Now the purpose of this change is obvious. The State Superintendent of Education has always had the responsibility of this adoption but has never had any voice in naming the Commission.

Another bill that I believe will mean a great deal to the boys and girls of Mississippi, who are spending their time and money to finish their college education, is a bill introduced giving all graduates of colleges, on the approved list of the Southern Association of colleges a license to teach in Mississippi. As the law now stands a boy or girl who is not even a graduate of High School taking the examination required by the county, is recognized by the laws of the State of Mississippi in our schools the same as a graduate of any of our colleges. This, as you will see, is not encouraging to the individual to spend his time and money to finish at a college for the purpose of teaching in the schools of Mississippi.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee I was appointed to meet with the Governor, Speaker of the House and Chairman of the Ways and Means at the Mansion Tuesday night to work out a better law with reference to the income tax in the State. This, as you will readily see, is a big subject and is a subject that is taking much of the time of this executive committee. Beginning next Monday night we are to meet every night until we can agree upon some better income law.

There have been several bills introduced placing a tax on gasoline, cars and motor oils, ranging from three cents to ten cents per gallon on gas but I am rather of the opinion that the bill introduced placing three cents per gallon on gasoline will be the bill that will go through. There seems to be differences of opinion as to how this money will be spent. Some of the members of the Legislature and probably a majority feel that this should not go into good roads only but should help to relieve the burden of the present heavy tax placed upon the land owner. In either case, however, of course it will relieve the situation somewhat because if this will take care of the roads in the counties it will, automatically, reduce the tax on land.

There have been several resolutions introduced to have an accurate statement from all of the State Institutions as to salaries paid the employees and on what authority paid, and salaries of all state officials and their employees and a committee appointed to recommend to the legislature such offices as might be combined without interfering with the efficiency of the government. I trust this will result in the consolidation of many of the present offices that have been created for the purpose of paying political debts.

I find that your Senator and my predecessor, Mr. Winter, has many friends in the House and he is certainly making a splendid record in

the Senate. He is, indeed, a very congenial gentleman to work with and is far more capable than the average man either in the House or Senate. Mr. Elliott, a former floater representative from Grenada and Montgomery counties, also has many friends here who are very solicitous about him, all of whom express highest regards for him.

I believe within the next two weeks the members of the Legislature will be through with the introduction of bills and will then be ready to make the appropriations for the state institutions and go-home. I am of the opinion that we will be able to finish all of the work in two and one half months.

TO GRENADA VOTERS:

Having decided to stand for reelection as Alderman from the city at large and feeling that people are entitled to know something of every candidate's views on matters pertaining to the office to which they aspire, I ask that you permit me to say that I fully realize the grave problems that confront the next administration and to say that I favor public improvements as far as the city is able to go without the further issuance of bonds for a while at least, I am for the relief of the burden of taxes. I regard the interest of the public greater than that of the individual. I am for fewer laws and more law enforcement. I am in favor of every one of the proposed amendments to the city charter. I oppose the paying of salaries beyond the means of the city. I favor a cut of not less than 25% of the salaries of all city officials. I have tried to the best of my ability to make a good alderman and I trust that my efforts may merit your approval for another term. I shall not bother you with a personal interview regarding my candidacy for this office. My record is before you.

Thanking one and all for your favorable consideration and for all past favors, I am,

Cordially,

WM. P. FERGUSON.

ROTARIANS HAVE LUNCHEON

The seventeen Grenada members of the Rotary Club had their first informal luncheon at the Grenada Hotel Wednesday at which most of them were present. The out of town guests were Messrs. J. W. Quinn and E. Lawrence, of Greenwood, Mr. Quinn represented the district governor, Mr. Bolton Smith, and was here to learn if the Grenada club was ready for its charter to be delivered.

Short enthusiastic talks were made by each member present. The temporary officers of the Grenada club are Rev. J. R. Countiss, president, and Hon. C. C. White, Secretary and Treasurer.

BEAT 3 VOTES SOLID FOR SEPARATE DISTRICT

The election held last Saturday at the various voting precincts in District 3 to determine whether or not a separate road district should be formed of Beat 3 resulted unanimously in favor of the separate district, not a vote being cast against the question.

The result of this election automatically places Beat 2 in a separate road district since it is the only district that has not voted for the question. Districts 5, 1, 4 and 3 voted for the separate district for each of them leaving Beat 2 to itself.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Lantern slides on health subjects are lent to schools and other organizations by Montana's State department of health. Among the subjects of slides are conservation of vision, good teeth, care of the baby, and school hygiene.

Classes in art for selected elementary-school pupils of all grades are offered on Saturdays by the Milwaukee Art Institute. Each school is entitled to eight representatives in these classes, three from the first six grades and five from the seventh and eighth grades.

JANUARY TERM CIRCUIT COURT CONVENED IN GRENADA MONDAY

(Continued from page 1)

costs;

Anthony Sikes, gaming, paid fine and costs;

Monroe McAllister, having still in possession, verdict of guilty, remanded for sentence;

Monroe McAllister, unlawful possession of liquor, set for Thursday;

Frank Kilgore, distilling, set for Wednesday and carried over to Thursday;

Coleman Johnson, assault with intent to kill, verdict of guilty, remanded for sentence;

Earl McLendon, breaking contract, writ of procedendo;

J. W. Tindall, contempt of court, continued by consent;

Sid Long, murder, set for announcement Thursday;

Willie Hankins, petit larceny, fined \$50. and costs;

Frank Campbell, plead guilty to manslaughter and remanded for sentence;

A. Lewis, E. L. Barlow and Jno. Buck Gibbons, plead guilty to petit larceny and remanded.

The civil docket is unusually heavy. Many cases have been continued while others have been tried. To give them in detail would require too great space so they are omitted.

The grand jury submitted its report at 1:30 Thursday afternoon and was discharged. The report in full follows:

Report of Grand Jury.

January Term Circuit Court, 1924. State of Mississippi.

Grenada County.

To the Honorable T. L. Lamb,

Judge of the 5th Circuit Court. District of Mississippi:

We your Grand Jury for the January Term, 1924, of the Circuit Court of Grenada County, having completed our work for the term hereby beg leave to submit this our final report:

We have been in session three days

and a half; have examined 48 witnesses,

and returned into open court 15 indictments.

We have examined the books of the various officers of the County,

and so far as we are able to ascertain they are true and correct and neatly kept.

We have examined the court house and the jail and find the same in good shape, and in a sanitary condition.

We desire to call the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the fact that the toilet facilities about the court house are in bad condition, and we recommend that some measure be taken whereby they may be improved, and more sanitarily kept.

We have also examined the school buildings and the hotels and other public buildings of more than two stories in height and find they have complied with the law insofar as fire escapes are concerned.

We have also examined the building for the Old Folks Home of Grenada County, and find it well kept, sanitary and a credit to the county.

We desire to state that we have been assisted materially in our investigations by the assistance given us by those who appeared as witnesses before the Grand Jury.

We desire to thank all officers of the Court for the courtesies shown us and the assistance given us during the time we have been in session.

We desire to express our thanks and appreciation to Hon. T. L. Lamb for the able charge that he delivered to us at the opening of Court.

We especially desire to thank our able and efficient District Attorney, Pro Tem, Hon. James T. Crawley, who has been ready and willing at all times to lend us his counsel and aid.

And now having completed our labors, we beg to submit this our final report and be finally discharged.

J. W. HAYDEN, Foreman.

This January 31st, 1924.

Believing that teachers have great power to stimulate and develop musical appreciation in the community, the City Symphony Orchestra, New York admits free to its concerts all members of the teaching and supervising staff of the public schools of the city.

T. E. MOODY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office: Hoffa & Moody

GRENADA

MISSISSIPPI

You Are Doing Yourself An Injustice

If you live in Grenada County and do not read this paper every week

We try as fully and completely as possible to print the important happenings that transpire over the county and it is important to you that you keep in touch with them. We do not attempt to carry all the news over the nation because the daily papers do that pretty thoroughly and they have a wide circulation among the reading public in this vicinity. : : : : : : :

The Sentinel carries in detail the proceedings of the governing body of the county, the Board of Supervisors, the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Grenada, the court proceedings, and we tell of the more personal things that come to our knowledge, such as births, deaths, marriages, etc., etc. If you are a true citizen and are interested in your town and your county, you owe it to yourself to keep posted on these things. They are important to you. : :

The price of a year's subscription is only \$1.50---Mail us your check today. You'll certainly get your money's worth. : : :

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

O. F. & G. M. LAWRENCE

GRENADA - - :: - - MISSISSIPPI

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

O. F. LAWRENCE, EDITOR
G. M. LAWRENCE, PUBLISHER
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI

SUBSCRIPTION-----\$1.50 Per Year in Advance
Six Months-----\$1.00

Entered at the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., as second class mail matter
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GRENADA COUNTY AND CITY OF
GRENADA

ADVERTISING RATES—Classified Advertisements, Cards of Thanks, Obituaries, In Memoriams, and other reading notices 2½ per word for each insertion, payable cash in advance.
Display advertising rates furnished on application.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Sentinel is authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the Democratic primaries in February:

For Mayor
W. J. Jennings, Sr.
S. T. Tatum
W. S. P. Doty

For City Treasurer
Albert J. Long
D. S. Amyett

For City Marshal
C. W. Thompson
Crawford Garner
W. A. McLeod

For Alderman, West Ward
J. H. Jackson
T. A. Billups

For Alderman, City at Large
John P. Pressgrove
Wm. P. Ferguson

For City Recorder
Roy Burt

For Alderman, East Ward
J. J. Hill

THE COMMON SENSE OF IMMIGRATION

"Civilizations do not always fall before the attack of invading armies; sometimes they fall before the peaceful penetration of alien peoples coming through the nation's gates as workers or as slaves."

Thus remarked James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, to Oswald Ryan, of Anderson, Indiana, on a recent evening as they sat in the banquet hall of one of the oldest palaces in Vienna. They had been listening to their host as he told how in the very room in which they were sitting King John Sobieski in the 16th century had banqueted his generals after his great victory over the Turkish hordes that had been stopped that day on the very threshold of Europe.

The truth uttered by the American Secretary of Labor is just beginning to sink into the minds of the people of the United States. We are just awakening to the fact that for a generation, as a result of our foolish policy of indiscriminate welcome to all sorts and conditions of alien people regardless of their fitness for American citizenship, we have set in motion forces that threaten to destroy our American civilization.

True, these modern invaders of America do not come, like the alien hordes of old, on horseback, fantastically clad and brandishing glittering swords. But they come with their minds filled with all sorts of strange social and political ideas, with their bodies infested with vermin, their blood often tainted by racial instincts that bear an unalterable enmity to the spirit and purposes of American life.

Anyone who doubts the truth of this statement needs only examine the membership roles of our communist and anarchist groups in the United States and the registers of our public penal, charitable and insane institutions. The disproportionately high percentage of alien stock members and inmates in these quarters will settle the doubts of the most skeptical on this point.

The plain truth is that certain European governments for a generation have practiced the official policy of unloading their degenerates and undesirables upon the United States as emigrants. The leaders of the old world privately admit the fact. Said the President of one republic of central Europe to Secretary Davis and Mr. Ryan on their recent European tour of investigation: "We are willing to let you have our immigrants—the old, the infirm and the rubbish." Said the ex-Prime Minister of another great state of southern Europe: "Remember gentlemen, that we cannot afford to let you have any of our good peasants. You may have our political malcontents, but not our good people."

It is amazingly true that American sentimentalists still demand liberal immigration as a means of helping relieve human congestion in European countries. "We have got to take care of Europe," they say. They close their eyes to the bigger fact; that the time is here when we have got to take care of the United States, its ideals, its institutions and its Divine destiny.

We have a right and a duty to bar any group of aliens who do not fit in with our scheme of life. It is not a question of racial superiority. The American people may not be superior to every other people on this earth, but one thing we may be sure; that the Americans are better fitted than any other people for the particular job of preserving this country and preserving her ideals and institutions unto the last generation.

We are told that the immigration gates should be thrown open to the impoverished labor of southern and eastern Europe in the interests of American industrial needs. Those who talk about cheap labor should remember that the most expensive labor on earth is slave labor.

And if there is any industry in the United States that cannot get along without the cheap labor of Southern and Eastern Europe then the American people will find it profitable to get along without that industry.

Let's have an immigration policy that will be fair to the American people instead of a policy that seeks to be fair to every alien people at the expense of the American people; an immigration policy that will insure the trustees of American institutions in the future shall be the children, not of these now soiling in the Mediterranean, the Balkan and the Eastern European world, but the children of the Americans who are at the present trustees of America.

WHITFIELD'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE

Gov. Whitfield's inaugural message did credit to him and was worthy of the occasion. While it was markedly academic, yet the Governor showed that he had been studying closely the conditions of the State.

If it were not so pitifully true, some might call the Governor a pessimist, or to use an expression that every jayhawker understands and uses, a "knocker," for the picture he drew of the condition of a vast majority of the people, and the State's heavy and increasing tax burdens.

In discussing the burdens of taxation, the Governor seems to think the farmer is carrying the heaviest load. If he would look at the tax receipt of the small man about our towns who gives in an honest assessment, he would see that his tax burdens are as heavy, or even heavier than those of the farmer. We talk loud and long about the tax dodger and the property which is escaping taxation, yet there is a wild clamor to shackle the only officials authorized to hunt up the tax-evader. If that official is reckless in his activities, amend the law so that what

he can do will be more clearly defined.

Gov. Whitfield deserves the commendation of every good citizen of the State for his pronouncement as to the negro. The Governor very properly holds that we can not figure on our farming and industrial activities without taking into account the negro, and he urges that it is a matter of Christian duty and humanitarian consideration that the white people see that he gets a fair deal and an even chance.

The Governor states very positively, yet diplomatically, that our colleges are costing the taxpayers too much for the results attained. He suggests a method of limiting the attendance. To undertake to apply and set rules or standards to the boy or girl who "possesses the qualities of leadership" would be, or might be, very unjust to those whose home surroundings and environments have not been up to the "standard." Some of the greatest lights of history are those men whom some of their college associates called "green horns." In truth, there are too many "sent" to college today—it is the youth who "goes" that may be counted on to reflect credit on his community.

In passing, it might be observed that if there were not so many social activities at the colleges throughout the land, many who are sent to college would seek to stay at home. There are so many demands on the student for money for this and for that, outside of college fees and board, that it staggers those parents who are denying themselves to send their sons and daughters to school. Better give attention to cutting down the cost at college.

The Governor made a fine appeal to the higher and better sense of the people and asked for a united effort to pull the State out of the "mire." Here's hoping for him. He has a difficult task before him.

HOW WOULD IT LOOK?

The other day a man who ought to have known better dictated a foolish letter. From hand to hand it passed through a business office, and ended in a conference where it was read aloud.

How would the writer feel, I wondered, if he could have heard the comments that followed the reading. Of course, he had no idea that the letter would ever go beyond the desk of the man to whom it was addressed. But that is no excuse. One of the first things a mature person ought to learn is that words have wings; you never can tell where a remark or a letter will go.

Most men pay a high price for that gift of knowledge. Woodrow Wilson, reaching out toward the Presidency, must have had a bad morning when the newspapers spread broadcast his good-natured note about "knocking Mr. Bryan into a cocked hat."

The fatal phrase: "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," locked the gates of the White House against James G. Blaine. Theodore Roosevelt, exultant on the eve of his election, gave out the wholly unnecessary statement that he would "under no circumstances be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Talking with H. H. Kohlsaat years afterward, he pointed to his wrist and said: "I would cut my hand off right there, if I could recall that written statement."

During one of the big war-work campaigns, George W. Perkins strolled into my office. A bunch of requisitions had just been laid on my desk; I picked up a pencil and began to O. K. them.

"Don't do that," said Perkins. I looked at him in surprise.

"Use a pen," he continued. "Remember that we're gathering in a great many million dollars from the public. Everything we do, every record we make, will be subject to investigation when the war is over. Never sign anything without stopping to ask yourself: 'How would this look if it were printed on the front page of a New York newspaper?'"

Framed and hung in every office, that remark would make a great difference in business conversations and correspondence.

If what you are about to write or say were printed on the front page of tomorrow morning's paper—

"How would it look?"—Bruce Barton in The Red Book Magazine.

THE DISEASE OF DEMOCRACY

America and its allies fought the war, as they claimed, to "make the world safe for democracy." But the results desired were not achieved. Our country indeed, did escape from the peril to democracy created by the menace of German imperialism.

But across the water there seems to be little more democracy than there was in 1914. Russia swapped the tyranny of the czar for the tyranny of the soviet government. Italy yielded to the rule of a dictator, and seems to think that he gives the country better government than they were getting under democracy. Spain, Germany, Austria and Hungary are living under governments that are practically dictatorships.

In the above mentioned countries, the people have not yet been able to make democracy work. They are so disgusted with the kind of government they get under a democracy, and are willing to resign their theoretical powers as citizens, and accept the rule of dictators as giving them better results, for the time being at least.

Conditions like these are a warning to the United States. They show that democracies are not made successful merely by lofty principles or by correct laws and constitutions. The people must serve themselves through faithful performance of the duties of citizenship. If they neglect these duties, if they are misled by unfit politicians, all the constitutions and laws in the world will not give them good government.

The American people have reached such a stage of education and intelligence that democratic government is permanent. There is no danger of it being set aside by any kind of revolution or dictatorship. Yet for all that, the evils of democracy are also present with us to a lesser, though serious degree. They can only be remedied when there is a general disposition on the part of the people to perform their political duties, and study political questions intelligently.

THE FULL PAGE AD

As the newspaper man looks over exchanges coming from various parts of the country, he is impressed with the great use that is being made of advertising. The advertising space used in newspapers has greatly increased.

Take the big city dailies, for instance. If you took the newspaper which before the war used to run an average of about 16 pages, the chances are that that paper will be running today from 24 pages to 32. The enlargement is not primarily due to the use of more news, though the space given to reading matter has increased. The big share of the increase is due to advertising.

It is interesting also to see how many concerns and interests there are that are taking big ads of a half page or full page, or two pages, that must be very expensive. The trained eye looks over these notices, and it can guess fairly near what was paid for them. In some papers of course, it is evident that an unreasonably big discount has been offered to induce some advertiser to make a big splurge. But in the majority of cases, appearances indicate that the newspaper was running its advertisements on a strictly proportionate schedule, in which the interest of both the large and the small adver-

tiser were fairly balanced, and in which cases the big advertiser must pay a high price for his big splurge.

The fact that so many concerns are willing to put up the money for this big display, shows how thoroughly standardized advertising has become, and how much it is depended upon for results by those who use it persistently and with judgment. Fortunes are being made every day through advertising, and by this means a multitude of business men are rising out of small and inferior positions into leadership in the business community.

THE MANNERS OF YOUTH

Ever since the war there has been a combined onslaught on the manners of the younger generation. The feeling is widely held, not wholly without reason, that a good deal of loose conduct prevails among the young crowd.

The criticisms, when analyzed, come down largely to the somewhat delicate question of their familiarity with each other. The phrase "petting party" has been invented to describe the doings of the young people when they get out in the family automobile or elsewhere. There are many of the old folks who would be scandalized if they knew all that goes on in the dark.

Many of the young men declare that they are practically forced into this kind of thing, as the girls demand it, and call a boy a poor stick if he does not respond with the desired endearments.

It might be remarked to some of these bold "sheiks" and petters, that there are many refined girls whose friendship they will never get in that way. Their freshness will repel instead of attract.

Also the parents are still a factor, though it is supposed that they have been reduced to "innocuous desuetude," as Grover Cleveland used to say. The girl who seems so sentimental under the stars, may see things differently after cross examination at home.

If she is of a lawless type, she may not care. But if she is loyal to her parents, she will probably talk with some freedom. She does not probably take any more than her share of whatever exuberances she may have entered into. The consequence is, that many young men find that they are on a social black list, with the influence of the parents against them. The sheiks might as well reflect, that if they are interested in a girl, it is a good idea to get the parents on their side.

GOD'S "GOOD MORNING."

A little white coffin rested on a small table, covered with flowers white as the waxen face and fair hair of the baby child whose short life of thirteen months' suffering was ended.

A small company of kind neighbors was present. The clergyman repeated the Saviour's words, "Suffer the children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and told how the little life had not paid in dollars and cents, but that judged by an immortal existence begun here, and to last forever, Death was gain. After the father, sisters and brothers said, "Good-bye," the mother took the last farewell kiss of her baby and baptized it anew with her hot, falling tears. So small was the casket that the undertaker lifted it in his arms, just as the mother had the sick child, and carried it to the carriage and placed it on the seat.

We entered the beautiful green cemetery, and lowered the little flower-decked coffin in the grave to rest until God's "Good morning" in the graveless, griefless home of heaven. As I looked back, the mound seemed so small that a child could step over it in his play, but I knew it was higher than a mountain top to the mother because in it was buried all her love and hope.

So we left the little casket and the little body in the little grave, feeling that this bud of promise would be transplanted to the Eternal Garden where the full flower blossom and bloom without decay.—Selected.

"STEER STRAIGHT TO ME, FATHER"

A fisherman was accustomed to go out in a boat with his family, and spend the day at a distance from the shore. As there were frequent fogs, one of the number was usually left at home to ring a bell as a signal. On one occasion a little son remained on shore. During the day a thick fog settled down upon the water and the fishers attempted to reach the land; but the mists grew deeper and darker, and after rowing vainly in all directions, despair had nearly suspend their efforts. Just then a little voice came through the darkness, "Father, father, steer straight to me, and you will get home." The father renewed his efforts, and by steering straight in the direction of the oft-repeated call reached the desired haven. Not long after the little lad was taken away by death. The father, a wicked man, having no hope in this life or in that which is to come, was filled with despondency. Clouds, mists, and darkness seemed to close in around him on every side. While thus situated he seemed to hear from heavenward, "Father, father, steer straight to me and you will get home." He obeyed the admonition, and turned his frail bark, tossed upon life's boisterous billows, towards the haven of eternal rest. In other words, he steered straight to Christ.—Selected.

THE ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOME

Country people can be urged to make their homes more attractive for many reasons. It can be argued that the property thereby becomes more valuable and salable, and the better appearance advertises their business. Much can be said also about the effect upon the owners of possessing an attractive home.

The man who is tired and discouraged by the difficulties of life, is affected by his home conditions. If his home is poorly kept up, he is depressed by this decadent environment. It makes him feel that he has been a failure in life, and it takes the heart out of his effort. But if he has taken pains all along to make his home more attractive, outside and in, it has a heartening influence over him. He feels that he has accomplished results in the past and will do so again.

WHITE IS ACTIVE

Hon. C. C. White, our representative from Grenada County, is one of the most active members of the Legislature. He does not fritter away the time of the House in talking but is busy with Committee work.

Speaker Bailey made him chairman of the Committee on schools and colleges and he is also a member of the following other Committees—the Committee on Ways and Means is perhaps the most important Committee of the House—Ways and Means, Education, Banking and one or two others.

He may be relied on to carry out his pledge to the people of the County. He is going to be a useful member of the law-making body.

WASHINGTON IS LEGALLY WET

America is technically, constitutionally and legally as dry as Andrew Volstead and his friends could make it. New York harbor is even legally dry. The metropolitan city itself may have oceans of illicit and deadly moonshine but the patron as well as the rich bootlegger, is both guilty before the law. The only place where Americans can honestly and legally take a glass of whiskey in the United States is Washington, D. C.

The prohibition law exempts the foreign embassies, and therefore any thirsty senator can apparently call at the French embassy and enjoy a glass of the most selected champagne, or if he prefers "old Scotch" he visits the British embassy.

SOME FIGURES TO SHOW WHERE MISSISSIPPI MONEY GOES

(Continued from page 1)

funds collected over losses paid, \$7,224,989.20.

Now then it is for from our purpose to want to punish any life insurance company, or any other kind of insurance company. We believe in life insurance. One who has responsibilities and does not carry life insurance is guilty of a neglect that it would be hard for him to answer for. It is a good thing for the young man just launching out in life. It teaches him frugality and shows to the business world that he is not trying to "blow in" all he makes. We wrote life insurance for a long while ourselves, and, by the way, made far more money than we do running a country newspaper. But the proposition is one that concerns the whole state. And we do not believe that to require the old line companies to invest a small per cent of their reserves on policies written in Mississippi in Mississippi securities would in the least interfere with their business or lessen their earning power.

It occurs to us that it might also be wise to require Fire Insurance companies to invest a small per cent of the premiums collected in the state in Mississippi securities.

Of course the insurance companies would object to the passage of such a law. That would be the natural thing to do. Almost any of us would object to anybody else telling us that we must invest even a small per cent of our annual earnings in anything. Nevertheless life insurance companies occupy a relation to the public a private business does not. And the same thing may be correctly said of both casualty and fire insurance companies.

We repeat that if a similar law works in Texas, it ought to satisfy thinking Mississippians. Certainly we have got to face about in many things, and particularly do we need to wake up to the importance that it is time to cease paying such great tribute to business concerns of other states.

What says the Mississippi Legislature?

DR. FREDERICK

D. LOSEY'S LECTURES PLEASED AUDIENCES

(Continued from page 1)

that will be most readily accepted in the little towns, and I believe that if it is not accepted, and that quickly, throughout this country, that it means our end as a nation, and it means the loss of all that we prize most highly in modern civilization. If you should come to my home city, New York, and make a survey there of the men who enjoy national and international reputation, men who hold high positions of trust, and who hold them with honor, you will find in almost every instance these men were born and brought up in little country towns, and one reason why they are holding these high positions today, and holding them with honor, is because they learned as boys, in the little country towns, this fundamental lesson, the value of humble service. O, I am glad that I was born in a little town. I am glad I had the privilege of spending my childhood close to nature; for somehow it seems to be truer of the country than it of the city, that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." My father was a country doctor, and among my earliest recollections is that of being awakened on cold winter nights, in the little bed in the attic where I lay warmly tucked away, by the stamping of heavy boots on the step outside, the knocking of a heavy hand at the door, and then a man's voice, talking in subdued tones in the room below with father. Somebody is sick, a baby, or a wife perhaps, out over the hills six, eight, or ten miles. Then I used to hear the opening of the kitchen door and see the light of the lantern reflected on the walls of my little chamber, as father made his way to the barn to hitch up the horse; and later I used to hear the rattle of the old sulky as he drove down the lane, over the hills and away. Often I didn't see him again till late the following day, and then it was not an unusual thing for him to come home, go straight to the little book case that contained medical books, take them down one after another and examine them, and again and again I have seen him turn to mother with tears standing in his eyes, and hear him say, "I am afraid there is nothing I can do to save her." My father died a poor man, but he left me a priceless heritage, the memory of a life spent in human service. I do not remember that ever once father declined to go because of the lateness of the hour, the condition of the weather, or for the fear that he might not get his pay. And I have traveled in many lands; I have stood by the tombs of the great Napoleon and Wellington—yes, and by the tomb of my beloved Shakespeare, but from no human source have I ever derived greater inspiration to be of service to my fellow-men than I have from the memory of my father's life. I think I was fortunate in having a father like that, don't you? And I think that father was fortunate in having cast his lot in a little town like that, that went so far to help to make the kind of man that he came to be. You see, as I speak to you this evening, I am perfectly conscious of the fact that whatever of value there is in me today was determined very largely by the influences that wrought upon me when I was a boy in that little town where I was born, and I should like to tell you what some of those influences were, if you will pardon a personal turning to this address.

For instance, there was a wagon maker in that town, and as a child mother used to send me over to the wagon shop to get shavings with which to start the kitchen fire in the morning, and as a child I used to like to go and watch the wagon maker at his work. I watched him as he drove his plane over the boards, and stood in childish admiration as I saw those white shavings falling in rippling streams to the floor. I watched him as he shaped the spokes, and then stood in amazement at the strength of good hickory, and the power of his great right arm, as he drove those spokes home in the hub, to rest forever in their bed of glue. And I learned from him

the lesson of the value of good workmanship, and the pride that men take in the finished product of their own hands. I can see one of those completed wagons now, standing out in front of that little shop in its shining dress, with the name, "William Clark, Wagon Maker," emblazoned upon its side.

And there was a harness maker in the town. He used to play the big horn in the band, and as a child I used to go down to the harness shop and beg him to take that horn down from its resting place and blow a few of those wonderful notes on it. But I liked almost equally well to watch him as he sat upon his tree, and with good stout linen, honestly waxed; I know it was good wax; I have tested that many a time; I watched him as he stitched the tugs, and listened to him as he explained to me the difference between good leather and shoddy leather, between good sewing and bad sewing, and I learned from him the intimacy of the relationship existing between the character of a man and the quality of the stuff he works with.

And I learned other lessons in that little town. About the most valuable lesson of all was, I learned, myself, to work. I presume that there are some of you people who think that I am not working now. Lots of people today think that you are not working unless you are getting dirty. Well, that is what I learned, I learned how to work, and to work in a way so that I got dirty at it, I learned, for instance, to draw a straight furrow; but I did not learn it all at once, for I remember I began plowing upon a hillside, and a rocky hillside at that. I shall never forget that first day of plowing. I went home that night exhausted, and I went to bed thinking to get some rest, for I knew that I had to get up at five o'clock in the morning and start plowing again; but I tell you the truth, I did not get much rest that night, for I was plowing all night long, and that old plow was running out of the furrow all night long, and bumping into ridges, just as it did all day. But at last I learned to draw a straight furrow. Later, when a young man, I went out West where I spent a few years on a great cattle ranch, and while there I had the distinguished honor of being the first mortal man in all the world to turn over some hundreds of acres of virgin prairie, and I got the chance out there to draw furrows a half mile long, and without looking back until reaching the end of the furrow, and then turn to discover with what pride I can not tell you, that those furrows were as straight as an arrow.

You see, I have learned to do something, something that has to be done in the world, and I have learned to do it well; and that is the greatest blessing that life has to teach us, if we are to be of value in the world today.

Well, I learned other things in

that little town; I learned to do other kinds of work; dirty work and I learned the joy that comes with receiving reward for honest toil. And I learned very early in life that I need never expect honorably to get something for nothing; and I got a sense of emancipation from a paralyzing fear; the sense that comes with the consciousness of being able to make your living with your hands.

I wonder how many of you people read the story of Winston Churchill, "The Inside of the Cup?" Churchill, he says that a preacher, John Hodder, had accepted the position of rector in one of the wealthiest churches in the Middle West, and shortly after he arrived at his charge he discovered that the town in which his church was located was overrun with vice, and so he decided to clean up the vice of the city, only to discover that the responsibility for that vice rested upon the wealthiest members of his own congregation. And so he decided to preach a sermon, one which he said would split that church wide open, and he

THREE
prepared the sermon. But before he preached it he sent for his assistant rector, Stewart, and said to Stewart something like this: "Now, Stewart, if I preach this sermon the chances are that I shall be dismissed, and if they let me go they will probably let you go, too. Now I am a young man. I have no family, and it does not matter much what happens to me; but Stewart, you are an old man and you have a large family, and it is going to be a mighty serious thing for you to lose your job, and so I am going to leave it with you to determine whether or not I shall preach this sermon." Stewart was a Scotchman. He had steel-gray eyes, and he wore steel-rimmed spectacles, and he looked at Hodder with those steel-gray eyes through his steel-rimmed spectacles, and he said, "Mr. Hodder, don't mind me; I learned a trade in Scotland before I ever entered the ministry; I am not a bad carpenter; I can make my living with my hands; now you preach the truth."

I shall never forget where I sat when I read that paragraph, and I jumped from my chair with an electric shock and ran upstairs to read it to my wife, for it said, with an eloquence that I had never been able to command, what I had been teaching in college classrooms for fifteen years.

No teacher; no preacher; no purveyor of great moral truth, has any business to be dependent for his living upon his position. For thirty years I have devoted myself to the discovery of truth, and to the dissemination of truth, as God has given it to me to see the truth; and I have held positions of trust and responsibility under men my superior, men who held my position in their hands, and I have had it intimated to me at times that it might be safer for me, if I cared to hold my position, to go a little easy on the truth, and to trim it to expediency, even in instances, when my conscience told me that it should be spoken plainly and in the open, and in every instance I have been able to look these men straight in the eyes and say to them, "If you mean sir, to imply the loss of my living along with the loss of my position, your threat has no terror for me, for I can make my living with my hands."

And so I want to urge you parents and teachers to teach the children of this state, that if they would assume later in life the responsibility of speaking truth, from pulpit, or platform, or behind the college desk, they should learn now to do some honest work—work for which there will always be a demand in the world, and then they will not be afraid of the loss of their living along with the loss of their position.

I presume that you think it very strange that up until now I had nothing to say about formal education. Well, if I have not, it was not because I have lost my interest in the work of the classroom. It is rather because the older I grow, and the more I understand conditions, the more I am convinced that the character of our youth is determined, not so much by the influence operating inside the classroom. I hear much said, as I travel about the country, about the interest of our people in education. I have been during the past two years in more than five hundred of your smaller towns throughout the South, and I have been in town after town, and in state after state, where they

were complaining about school taxation, and I discovered that they are spending more in those places on the outer casings of their automobile tires than they are in maintaining children, I am sick and tired of this system of education, for the hypocrisy on the part of our American people with reference to education. But all education should be for service. I have sat, again and again, on Commencement days, on college rostrums, along with my colleagues, clothed in cap and gown. O, we presented a most imposing spectacle. And I have seen long lines of seniors come up and receive their diplomas at the hand of Dean or President; and then I have seen them by the scores and hundreds linger lovingly about the universities, circling about it well above campus and buildings, just as you have seen buzzards circling above the skies, scenting the carrion from afar. Then I have seen them dart here and yonder, to settle down upon communities, very much as you have seen buzzards settle down upon their prey, to get what they could out of the community, without expecting to impart anything. To them their business in life was to get everything out of the community, but not to go and carry something in the way of service to the community.

That is one reason we are having
NERVOUS DEBILITY
Leonardi's Blood Elixir Will Make You Well or Cost Nothing
Rich blood, new vigor, strong nerves and robust vitality gained by taking Leonardi's Blood Elixir.
If you lack energy, vitality, feel weak, run-down and lifeless, nervous and no appetite, take Leonardi's Blood Elixir at once. Its power to cure is marvelous in all cases of weakness and general run-down condition. The first few doses put new life and vitality in the blood and give strength and vigor to the nerves. Leonardi's Blood Elixir drives out all malarial germs and makes pure, rich, red blood. It increases the blood supply and gives the digestive organs strength to take care of the food that is eaten. It regulates the liver and kidneys.
Sold by 2d Class Drug

the trouble that we are today in labor circles. Don't you think you have got them fooled; don't you think they don't know what is the matter with our educational system; don't you think that they don't understand that we who are advocating service are advocating service that enables us to wear clean linen and keep our hands soft, and that we are inwardly holding in contempt the men who are willing to work at a dirty job?

We have got to change it all. We have got to get a new slant on education. Education should be education always for service, and that does not mean service of any particular character; for wherever there is work to be done in the world, that is needed by the world, no matter how dirty it is, there you have the highest job to do.

There was a school in that little

Half your Living Without Money Cost

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We are also giving to each 1924 customer 5 SEED PACKETS of BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS ABSOLUTELY FREE. The new Catalog tells all about it and gives "every care for the consideration of the buyer for purchasing and planting seeds, bulbs and plants," says the Seed World Review. We want you to have and keep the wonderful new Seed Book in your home for ready reference at all times. Write for it now. A postcard will do. It will come to you by return mail.

H. G. HASTINGS CO., SEEDSMEN
ATLANTA, GA.

town where I was born. It was not much of a school, just a two-room schoolhouse, upstairs and downstairs. I started going to school upstairs, and I worked up until I got downstairs.

I have often heard father and
(Continued on page 8)

Change of Life

"When change of life began on me," says Mrs. Lewis Lisher, of Lamar, Mo., "I suffered so with womanly weakness. I suffered a great deal of pain in my back and sides. My limbs would cramp. I didn't feel like doing my work, and there are so many steps for a woman to take on a farm. I was very anxious to get better. A friend recommended

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

to me and I began using it. I certainly improved. I went through change of life without any trouble. I can highly recommend Cardui." At the age of about 40 to 50 every woman has to pass through a critical time, which is called the Change of Life. At this time, great changes take place in her system, causing various painful and disagreeable symptoms. If you are approaching this period, or are already suffering from any of its troubles or symptoms, take Cardui. It should help you, as it has helped others.

Sold by all druggists. E-98

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Forecasting A Tremendous Spring Demand

739,626

more Ford cars and trucks were produced last year than the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent.

In spite of this tremendous increase in production, it was impossible to meet delivery requirements during the spring and summer months when orders for 350,000 Ford Cars and Trucks could not be filled.

This year winter buying for immediate delivery has been more active than ever before—and in addition 200,000 orders have already been booked through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan for spring delivery.

These facts clearly indicate that the demand during this spring and summer will be far greater than ever, and that orders should be placed immediately with Ford Dealers as a means of protection against delay in securing your Ford Car or Truck or Fordson Tractor.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

A small deposit down, with easy payments of the balance arranged, or your enrollment under the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan, will put your order on the preferred list for spring delivery.

See the Nearest Authorized
Ford Dealer

7-44

1st. Rexall
21st Birthday
Big Bargains During This Sale

Sale Begins Feb. 1

Ends Feb. 16

WHITE-DYRE DRUG COMPANY

GRENADA

MISSISSIPPI

Local, Social and Personal

Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Tucker spent a short while this week in Memphis where Mr. Tucker went to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Lucy Brinkley Hospital, one of the Methodist institutions located in Memphis.

Your favorite magazine may be found at White-Dyre Drug Co.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cummings came down from Batesville last Sunday to spend the day with their mother, Mrs. H. M. Brown. Little Miss Marjorie Brown, their sister, accompanied them home and remained with them until Tuesday.

Dr. J. W. Young spent a short while the latter part of last week in Jackson where he went on professional business.

Mrs. G. W. Jennings spent last Friday afternoon in Durant where she enjoyed a little visit with relatives.

Mrs. Robert Hamilton came down from her home in Batesville Tuesday at noon to spend a short while in Grenada with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough, and family on Line Street.

Mrs. A. S. Bell expects to leave tomorrow (Saturday) for Hot Springs where she will remain through the summer months with her son and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. P. Z. Browne.

Mrs. Annie Slack Jones left several days ago to spend some time in Vicksburg.

Mrs. O. F. Craig has returned home from Osceola, Ark., where she had been since before Christmas visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. D. Pennybaker left Wednesday at noon for her home in Isola after spending a few days at The Plant visiting her brother, Mr. John J. Nichols, and family.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson and little daughter are the guests of friends in Charleston. They left Sunday.

Revs. J. R. Countiss and J. E. Stephens spent a part of this week in Memphis attending an important conference of college authorities.

Mrs. Lloyd Ledbetter and little daughter left Wednesday at noon to join her husband in Biloxi after a visit in Grenada with relatives.

The latest numbers of the more popular magazines are on sale at White-Dyre Drug Co.

Mr. J. E. Lufkin, accompanied by his accomplished and attractive daughter, Miss Katherine, spent the last of the week in Memphis.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hubert left for Memphis Monday afternoon where Mr. Hubert went for an X-ray examination. The many friends of this splendid citizen join in the hope that he will not have to have an operation and that he will soon return home.

Mrs. H. G. Rosser spent a short while in Grenada last week with her mother, Mrs. Mollie McNeil. Mrs. Rosser returned Saturday to her home in Aberdeen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Milner arrived Tuesday from their home in Throntown, Indiana and are the guests of Mr. Milner's brother, Mr. John L. Milner, and wife on Main Street. They expect to leave the last of this week for Tampa, Fla., to spend the remainder of the winter. The two Mr. Milners are brothers.

Tommie Goings left several days ago for Louisville, Ky., where he has taken a position with the Belknap Hardware Co. His numerous friends wish him success in his work.

National Stoves and Ranges are guaranteed high grade. Sold by Revell Furniture Co.

Dr. J. S. Sharp was called to Blacksburg, Va., early Wednesday morning on account of the illness of his little daughter, Lucy Webb, who is there with her mother visiting relatives. The little girl underwent an operation Wednesday for acute appendicitis, and is doing as nicely as can be expected. The whole family joins with The Sentinel in wishing for little Lucy Webb a speedy recovery.

Stokes Kimbrough is leaving the last of this week for McMinnville, Tenn., where he has accepted a place with the Coca-Cola Bottling Co., having resigned his position with the local branch of Davis-Mize & Co. The many friends of this splendid young man wish him great success in his new field of endeavor. It will be remembered that his brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hilary G. Talbert, are residents of McMinnville, Tenn., and thus Mr. Kimbrough will be among homefolks when he reaches his destination.

Mr. J. H. Neely, president of the Grenada Auto Co., left the first of the week for Chicago where he went to attend the national automobile show and the meeting of Willys-Overland dealers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Crook arrived a few days ago to make their home in Grenada. They come from Itta Bena. Mr. Crook is representing the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and The Sentinel joins in extending them a cordial welcome to Grenada.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Street arrived Wednesday afternoon from Hattiesburg and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jennings. They expect to leave shortly for Charleston, Mo., where Mr. Street has accepted a pastorate.

An enjoyable affair of the week was the silver tea given by the Altar Guild of the Episcopal Church at the home of Mrs. S. M. Cain on Margin Street Tuesday afternoon. Those who attended spent a most pleasant afternoon and a nice fund was realized for the organization.

Mr. S. M. Cain was a business visitor in Memphis Tuesday of this week.

Mesdames A. R. Dockery and O. W. Scott spent one day last week in Memphis.

Mesdames J. F. Paine and Groves returned a few days ago to their homes in Water Valley after a short stay in Grenada as guests in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Van W. Williams and family on Union Street. Mrs. Groves and Mrs. Williams are sisters.

All kinds of window shades carried in stock at Revell Furniture Co.

Mrs. R. W. Emerson spent three days the first of this week in Vicksburg where she went to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. W. J. Barnes and little son, Billie, spent the past week-end in Grenada visiting their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Barnes. They came down from their home in Water Valley Friday at noon and returned Sunday afternoon.

The best wishes of the friends they have made during their residence in Grenada go with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robinson to their new home in Tupelo. They have been making their home with Mrs. W. H. Whitaker on South Street.

Mrs. Pearl Lickfold has returned home from Fort Worth, Texas where she had been since before Christmas to visit her daughter, Miss Kate Lickfold. Mrs. Lickfold's son, George, came up from Houston, Texas and spent several days during the holidays with his mother and sister.

Mrs. W. W. Whitaker and little daughter, Dolly, returned Monday to their home in the Oxberry neighborhood after a very pleasant visit in Water Valley with their mother and grandmother, Mrs. Andrew Erickson, and other relatives.

C. B. (Boots) Jones arrived a few days ago from Gadsden, Ala., where he has been for the past few weeks and expects to spend some time here with his mother, Mrs. Annie Jones, on South Street.

Mr. A. J. McCaslin transacted business in Memphis the first of this week.

Hon. W. A. Winter, State Senator from the 28th district, returned Monday to Jackson after spending the week-end at his home northwest of Grenada.

Mrs. Robert Fielder has returned to her home in Memphis after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mullen, near Holcomb.

Mr. J. W. McCracken was a business visitor to Memphis for a short while the latter part of last week.

Mrs. T. E. Heath left last Thursday for Brunswick, Tenn., where she expects to spend several months visiting her mother.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Rates—2½¢ per word for each insertion payable strictly in advance. No advertisement accepted for less than 50¢.

We are paying 54 cents for first grade cream. Can and check returned same day received. The Wilcox Springs Creamery, 804 S. Main, Memphis, Tenn.

Painting, staining and varnishing—prices reasonable. All work absolutely guaranteed. Apply to Ed Murphy, 117 North Street, Grenada, Miss.

Wanted—2 or 3 loads of dry pine kindling stock, O. F. Lawrence.

Complete stock of window shades reasonably priced. Revell Furniture Co.

Wanted to buy—2x4-8, 9, 10 and 12' green or dry yellow pine lumber from wagonload to carload lots delivered to our yard at Third Street and I. C. Railroad. Telephone Cumberland 103, write or call to see us for prices. E. C. Thompson Lumber Co., Grenada, Miss. 1 11 tf

Magazines placed on sale as soon as they are out. White-Dyre Drug Co.

Heating Stove for Sale—Bargain for quick sale. Apply Sentinel office.

Cracked cylinder blocks and heads welded while on the car without pre-heating or tearing down. You only pay for welding and the work stays put. Electric welding is better and much cheaper. Greenwood Welding Works, Greenwood, Miss. 1 18 3t

Subscriptions taken for magazines and periodicals at White-Dyre Drug Co.

For Sale—Large Cooking Range, Miller 8 eye, with 60 gallon hot water tank, also three-burner oil stove, almost new, and cigar show case. Priced low for quick sale. Hudspeth Drug Co. 1 25 2t

For Sale—Household goods and winter laying chickens. Apply Mrs. W. G. Nohl at Phoenix Chair Co. 1 25 2t

For Rent—3 nice unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Reception hall, hot and cold water. Call Smith-Stewart Motor Co. 1 25 tf

Eggs for Setting—Rhode Island Reds, deep red color, Mayhood strain, \$1.50 for fifteen. John Rundle, Grenada. 1 25 3t

Leave your order for any magazine you want with White-Dyre Drug Co.

The meats from our markets will please the most particular people. You will find that we sell only the choicest beef and pork and our Pride of Glenwild sausage can't be surpassed. Glenwild Plantation. tf

For Sale—Good, gentle, grade Jersey cow with heifer calf. L. J. Doak. 1 25 2t

Hot bath heater for sale at a bargain. Revell Furniture Co.

Wanted—Ten negro families as share croppers or renters on plantation three miles north of Grenada. Walton Mullin. 2 1 tf

National Stoves and Ranges, the best on earth, sold and recommended by Revell Furniture Co.

The Singer Sewing Machine is recognized everywhere as the best to be had. Every machine carries a strong guarantee. Liberal terms granted purchasers. For further information write or phone E. Crook, Box 117, Grenada, Miss. Tel. 307. 2 1 4t

When you have finished reading your copy of the Worlds Work, Literary Digest, Review of Reviews and other worth-while magazines, the pupils of the high school would greatly appreciate your sending them over for the school library. The pupils eagerly read them and if you are instrumental in cultivating in them a taste for good, substantial reading, you should feel well repaid.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hodges are happy over the arrival a few days ago of a fine baby son, who was born in Earle, Ark. where Mrs. Hodges is visiting her mother. Their friends are extending congratulations.

You may purchase your magazines regularly as issued from White-Dyre Drug Co.

Mr. R. W. Tyson has returned from an extended business trip which took him to New York City, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities in the north and east.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross and Mr. Dim Brown left Tuesday morning for a brief stay in Memphis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scott and young son, John L. Jr., arrived Monday from Chicago and are the guests of their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, on College Street.

PRETTY AFTERNOON WEDDING

One of the prettiest weddings ever witnessed in Grenada was solemnized Wednesday afternoon, January 30, at 4:00 o'clock when Miss Vera Horn became the bride of Mr. Richard Lanier Nisbet, the ceremony taking place at the Methodist Church with Rev. Melville Johnson, the pastor, officiating, assisted by Revs. J. R. Countiss and R. A. Tucker. The church had been profusely decorated for the event by loving friends of the bride with evergreens, roses and sweet peas and the edifice presented an attractive picture of floral beauty.

Preceding the entrance of the bridal party, Miss Katherine Tucker, in her gracious charming way, rendered two beautiful vocal solos, "Possession" and "Because," accompanied at the organ by Miss Jerome Sage, the popular music director at Grenada College.

Miss Tucker's gown was a most becoming shade of blue georgette trimmed in cut steel with harmonizing accessories in silver.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the two ushers, brothers of the bride, Messrs. L. C. Welker and J. B. Horn, approached the altar down separate aisles, taking their places on each side near the choir loft.

Next came Mrs. W. W. Cammack, of Kosciusko, the matron of honor and a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaid, Miss Ann Nisbet, of Pontotoc, a sister of the groom. Mrs. Cammack wore a beautiful dress of orchid crepe maine with gray lace trimmings which harmonized beautifully with her arm bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Nisbet was gowned in silver gray georgette with cut steel beads and rhinestone ornaments. She also carried an arm bouquet of sweet peas which carried out in minute detail the chosen flower of the bride.

They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Thelma Horn, also a sister of the bride, who wore a gown of shell pink chiffon over costume satin with accessories in silver. Her arm bouquet was of sweet peas and orchids.

The bride, attired in a traveling suit of navy charmeen cloth with trimmings and accessories in silver gray and wearing a corsage of bride's roses and valley lilies, entered on the arm of her father. They were met at the altar by the groom and his brother, Mr. Norton Nisbet, of Tupelo, who acted as best man.

During the impressive double ring ceremony Liszt's "Love Dream" was exquisitely and softly rendered by Miss Sage at the organ.

Mrs. Nisbet is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horn and is one of Grenada's finest young women. Reared in a splendid Christian home, she has always taken a deep interest in the church and its affairs nor has she ever evidenced a desire otherwise. While she was away teaching school, her interest in religious work did not wane as is frequently the case nowadays when young people are freed from home influences and home restraints. Her home training has also equipped her admirably to discharge the duties of the ideal helpmate. And while she was being trained in all these things, her mental development has not been overlooked. She was valedictorian of her class when she was graduated from high school and she received her literary degree from Grenada College with high honors. At New Albany and Aberdeen where she taught, her quiet nature, her modest manner and her unassuming ways won to her, as at home, numberless close friends and intimate associates.

The groom is a native Mississippian but is an instructor in the high school at Crockett, Texas. He comes of one of Pontotoc County's best families. He was graduated from the University of Mississippi and since receiving his diploma has been engaged in teaching. It was while both were members of the faculty of the high school at New Albany, that the romance, which

**BARGAINS IN ODD
PIECES OF FURNITURE**

We have a few pieces of various kinds of furniture, chiffon, dresser, bed, springs, tables, chairs and rockers, slightly used that we are offering at less than replacement cost. These pieces were sold on the partial payment plan but had to be taken back on account of purchasers' inability to meet payments.

Others' Loss, Your Gain

These pieces are stored in our warehouse and basement but are easily accessible for inspection.

REVELL FURNITURE CO.
"We Sell for Less"
MAIN ST. PHONE 51



We Make Homes Happier With Victrolas

OUR happiness service does not end with the delivery of your Victrola—it begins. We send you regularly our lists of great Victor music; we keep you posted as to the latest Victor record releases. We deliver any records you wish by mail or messenger. A telephone call brings them to the house, day or evening. Think what it means to have a Victrola in your home—the finest reproducing instrument made, together with the best record service in town.

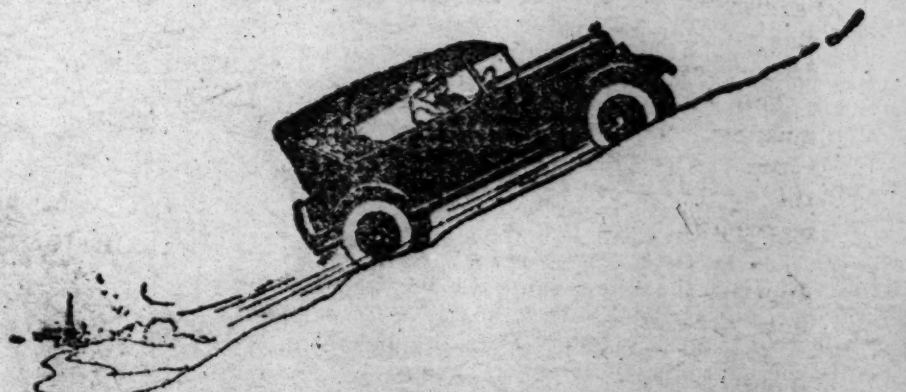
We shall be glad to show you through our establishment at any time.

SHARP FURNITURE CO.

New Victor Records, Once a Week, Every Week—Friday



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What My Neighbor Says

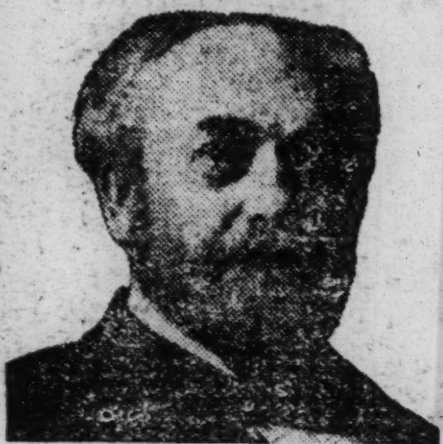
Is of Interest to Grenada Folks.

When one has had the misfortune to suffer from backache, headaches, dizziness, urinary disorders and other kidney ills—and has found relief from all this sickness and suffering, that person's advice is of untold value to friends and neighbors. The following case is only one of many thousands, but it is that of a Grenada resident. Who could ask for a better example?

Mrs. Mary Tribble, 207 Green St., Grenada, says: "My kidneys were weak and caused a lot of annoyance. I had occasional attacks of backache, too. I used Doan's Pills and relief followed."

The above statement was given June 14, 1918, and on April 12, 1922, Mrs. Tribble added: "Doan's Pills cured me of kidney trouble several years ago. I have only used them occasionally since then to flush my kidneys."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mrs. Tribble had, Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.



A TISSUE BUILDER

One of the important laws of health is to safeguard the quality of the blood, for good, red blood builds up the tissues. The food we eat, and the food our parents ate, is a factor, also the air we breathe day and night, and the kind of water we drink, absolute purity is a requisite, and we owe it to ourselves and to those who come after us to keep the blood pure. A graduate of Philadelphia and Cincinnati Medical Schools was Dr. R. V. Pierce, who early practiced in Pennsylvania, and became famous. He was a student of life problems, and had great faith in Nature's healing through the blood and roots, such as were used by the Indians, and, after careful analysis of their different qualities, compounded the Golden Medical Discovery, which met with such phenomenal success that a wider field was necessary, and he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he became a leading citizen and Representative in Congress, built up a splendid business, and founded the famous Invalids' Hotel. Dr. Pierce's name is alone a guarantee of the purity of the Golden Medical Discovery, which has helped thousands for over fifty years, and many unsolicited testimonials bear witness to its value as a tonic. Sold by all druggists, in liquid or tablet form, or sent 30 cents for trial sample to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, 605 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.

Mrs. Tucker Entertains Nisbet-Horn Bridal Party

The handsome District Parsonage, presided over in such a charming manner by Mrs. R. A. Tucker, was the scene of a lovely gathering Tuesday evening when she entertained for the Nisbet-Horn bridal party.

The house was artistically decorated in pink and white roses, a beautiful setting for the attractively gowned maids and matrons.

A very interesting contest, "The Honeymoon Trip" provoked much amusement and pleasure. Miniature suitcases, filled with bonbons, were presented as souvenirs of the trip, to the gentlemen and hat boxes to the ladies.

The guests were then invited to the dining room where the dainty pink and white color scheme was again carried out. The table was beautifully adorned with pink candles in crystal holders and tiny dolls dressed as brides.

The bride's cake which was exquisitely iced with pink and white roses, occupied the central place, the cutting of which afforded much merriment.

A delicious salad course with an appetizing ice was served and salted nuts were passed.

The attractive and accomplished daughter of the home who was here for the wedding, added much to the pleasure of the guests, who were loathe to bid her and the host and hostess goodnight.

The out of town guests were Misses Anne Nisbet of Pontotoc, Catherine Houston of New Albany, Estelle Knight of Oxford, and Thelma Horn of New Albany. Mrs. W. W. Cammack of Kosciusko, Messrs. Norton Nisbet of Tupelo, and Jim Horn of Canton.

RADIOGRAM

Tune in, Mr. Don-Camer, prick up your ears and listen! We have a good thing at the First Baptist Church in the Men's Bible Class and want you to help us to broadcast it to the world. By all means, be with us at 9:30 Sunday morning. We guarantee you will be satisfied.

Reporter.

HOLCOMB HAS NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

Last Sunday was a great day with the Baptist church in Holcomb, when the Baptist people met in their new church building for their first service. The house was packed to the doors to hear the pastor Rev. W. E. Farr, of Grenada.

This building cost about four thousand dollars, and the debt remaining is very small being less than five hundred dollars, which is to be raised this fall.

About two years ago Mr. Farr, was called to this little church giving them an afternoon service on the fourth Sunday in each month. Since that time they have had over sixty additions to the church and the Sunday School has grown remarkably.

The new church is located in the center of the town, and is easily reached by the people.

REGULAR SERVICES AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. W. O. Shewmaker has been engaged by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church as supply pastor pending the selection of a regular pastor. Mr. Shewmaker comes to Grenada from Columbia, Mo. and has the reputation of being an able minister and a forceful pulpit speaker.

Services will be held regularly at the Presbyterian church commencing Sunday morning and the public is extended a cordial invitation to attend any of them. Rev. Mr. Shewmaker will preach on Sunday afternoons at Bethel Church in the Pea Ridge community.

Mr. Shewmaker has taken quarters at the home of Mrs. Pearl Lickfold, on Donkin Street near the high school.

HOLCOMB NEWS

Mr. H. W. Harpole, of Fort Loring, Miss., was a recent visitor of J. L. Elliott.

Mrs. Wallace Show returned Sunday to take up her school work after several weeks absence.

Mrs. Will N. Morgan left Tuesday for Ardmore, Okla., after a few weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fonville.

Miss Myrtle McKnight who is teaching at Seobey spent the week end with homefolks.

Miss Rosa Townsend of Greenwood, Miss., is visiting Mrs. C. C. Mattox and Miss Sarah Townsend.

Miss Ruth Hayden spent the week-end at home.

Mrs. W. F. Rogers has been on the sick list this week.

Rev. W. E. Farr, of Grenada, held services in the new Baptist Church Sunday afternoon and night.

C. C. Mullen of Greenwood, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mullen.

Aubrey Fonville left Friday for Gary, Indiana after a visit with homefolks.

Mrs. C. V. Gibson visited in Lambert last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Brooks spent Sunday in Grenada with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brooks.

Mrs. Fox of Memphis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lake Clark.

Mr. Marvin Rogers of California, came home Tuesday to spend a few days with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Rogers.

HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The Holcomb Woman's Home Demonstration Club met at the Methodist Church with good attendance, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Kate Lee was present and reorganized the Club.

Officers are: Mrs. J. L. Elliott, President, Mrs. C. H. Winter, Sec. Program Committee, Mrs. E. D. Holcomb, Chairman, Mrs. R. A. Clark and Mrs. T. P. Morrow.

Part of the year's work was planned as follows: February to landscape school ground, by Prof. A. B. McKay of A. & M. College; March, Basket making; April, Hat making.

The Club decided to have a Stunt Party Feb. 8, at seven o'clock. All organizations taking part, the funds to go for benefit of school grounds.

A girls club was also organized. Officers are: Ila Wiggins, President, Loyce Norris, Sec., Program Committee, Lillian Parham and Mildred Gattis.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO IN GRENADA.

From Files of The Grenada Sentinel 1899

Mrs. S. N. Berryhill is visiting her mother at Water Valley this week.

Miss Lizzie Gooch, of Oakland, is the guest of Miss Ruth Carl this week.

Mr. W. T. Cole who hails from Claremont, a gem sparkling amid the granite hills of New Hampshire, accompanied by his wife, left for Marksville, La. on a visit, and will return to this city to spend a few weeks with Mrs. W. F. Martin his niece to whom he is much attached.

During the tedious hours of these long, wintry evenings, the melody of rich voices, swelling in unison with the notes of the piano, or the guitar, or perhaps of the violin, can be heard streaming from many a cozy parlor, giving token of the musical talent, with which the homes of Grenada are bountifully favored.

Mr. Mede Turner of Carrollton, spent last Sunday and Monday with friends in our city.

"VENUS" SCORES HIT WITH GRENADA AUDIENCE

Musical Comedy Here Last Thursday Night Pleases Theatregoers. Pretty Girls, Beautiful Costumes, Handsome Scenery, Good Music, Singing, Dancing and Comedy Throughout.

Many are the words of praise that have been uttered by those who had the pleasure of witnessing the performance at the Grenada Opera House last Thursday evening when George E. Wintz, well-known theatrical producer, presented the musical comedy, "Venus," with Nyra Brown and Johnnie Getz. Although the house was by no means taxed to its capacity, those in the audience were liberal in according well-merited applause to the various numbers and the more popular ones responded generously to encore after encore.

Great care was evidently exercised in selecting the girls that made up the chorus for they were all graceful and pretty and had good voices. "Venus" elicited the admiration immediately from her first appearance which did not waver throughout the play. The costumes were many and gorgeous. The company's own scenery built especially for this production was magnificent and highly appropriate. Laughter at Johnnie Getz' witticisms was spontaneous. The "Harmony Quartette" was by no means the worst part of the program, its members responding repeatedly to encores. The dancing of both the Maxine Elliotts was splendid.

Taken all in all "Venus" was fine and is deserving of the highest commendation.

MR. L. M. TRUSSELL DIES

On Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Mr. L. M. Trussell died suddenly at his home at Graysport, heart trouble being the cause of his death. Interment was had the next day at Pleasant Grove, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Eure, pastor of the Baptist Church at Graysport.

Mr. Trussell's was one of the county's best citizens. He was 65 years of age and had spent practically all his life in the community where he died. He was kind and considerate of his neighbors and was a true and loyal friend. He had long been a member of the Baptist church and was one of the most faithful and regular attendants at its services in his community. He was truly a force for good and lived a life that might well be emulated by those who knew him. He was a devoted husband and father and the home life of his family was truly ideal.

Besides his wife, Mr. Trussell is survived by three sons, and three daughters, all of whom are grown. The Sentinel extends its sincerest and deepest sympathy to them.

COUNTY AGENT'S COLUMN

By E. H. WHITE
County Demonstration Agent

TERRACING TIME IS HERE.

The rain descends, the floods come, lands are washing away, the ditches are filling up, the farmer is grumbling, it is a very convenient thing to have some place to lay the blame for all the evils that befall. One year it is laid on the weather, the next the boll weevil and so on through a never ending cycle, some unforeseen "calamity" has to bear

the blame of failure.

Thus through the entire economic fabric runs a similar strain of events. The business man who never finds time to straighten up the stock, clean out the shelves and trashy corners dust the counters, finds himself in the same predicament. So will the banker, lawyer, doctor, and preacher. No run down business attracts that elusive something "profit."

Investigation proves, beyond any reasonable doubt, that farms where fertility, equal to that of the virgin soil is maintained and where erosion is reduced to a minimum, lands are still producing a paying dividend even in cotton production.

Great quantities of fertilizer will be used in the County this year, most of which will be applied to cotton. To some this fertilizer will prove very profitable, to some others it will more than pay its way, while to some others it will be an added expense with very low returns. The boll weevil, weather, fertilizer dealers, County Agent and various others will get the "cussing."

Is it not just as reasonable to suppose that water running at a rate rapid enough to carry off the soil will, in like manner, carry off the fertilizer? It is no longer safe to figure that there will be no spring freshets. Then we always have with us.

A few farmers are awakening to the fact that gradually their soils are leaving them and that land that at one time produced good crops are now barely paying the expense of cultivation. Over 50% of the lands of the County need terracing. This must be done or those soils will continue to be farmed at a loss. If we could wave a magic wand and eradicate the boll weevil, destroy the army worm, and persuade Jupiter Pluvius to let up during cropping time, there would still be many hill sides that are now being cultivated coming up with the red on the wrong side of the ledger.

Fortunately the soils of this, the brown loam section, are more easily reclaimed than are the soils of any other section of the state. Proper terracing will bring these soils back to a state of profitable production. Fertilizers will help but can not do the entire job.

Is it right to leave your soil go to waste? Can you expect those to come after you to be attracted to gullies? A good day in agriculture is just dawning. Is your soil in position

to take advantage of it?

You can't terrace during the winter and early spring months. Soil erosion is costing Grenada County more than is the boll weevil.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

By W. F. BOND, Supt.

In order to encourage a study of The Constitution of the United States several newspapers of the nation are fostering a national oratorical contest open to all students in our schools from the seventh grade, inclusive, on through the high school.

The grand prize is \$3500 with additional prizes of \$1000 and \$500 for second and third place. There is a state prize of \$100 in cash for the boy or girl in Mississippi in these grades who can write and deliver in the best manner, an oration not over twelve minutes in length on The Constitution of the United States.

The principal of your school or your county superintendent of education will give you full particulars. We hope that hundreds of our Mississippi boys and girls will take part in this contest.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT

There were 3,353 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Grenada County, from the crop of 1923 prior to January 16, 1924, as compared with 5,691 bales ginned to January 16, 1923.

Read the Advertisements.

Prevent Chills and Fever

Keep chills and fever from getting a hold in your blood. Lessen the danger of wasting illness.

A dose of LEONARD'S CHILL REMEDY AND IRON TONIC a day will do the work. This medicine kills the malaria germs, combats their poison and enriches and purifies the blood.

Guard your health against chills and fever by using LEONARD'S CHILL REMEDY AND IRON TONIC. It is sweet, harmless and efficient. It is guaranteed. Demand LEONARD'S from your druggist.

Sold by 2d Class Drug Store.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

666 quickly relieves Colds, Fever and La Grippe, Constipation, and Biliousness and Headaches.



teaspoonful equals



of many other brands That's why CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

Goes farther lasts longer

It Contains more than the ordinary leavening strength

The WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

Sales 2 1/2 times as much as that of any other brand



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You Should See Us—

We'll Do Our Best to Please You

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

TELEPHONE 26

NOTICE.

To the qualified electors of the City of Grenada, Mississippi:

The undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Grenada, Mississippi, hereby propose the following amendments, severally and respectively, to the charter of said city, viz:—

Amendment A. The City Marshal shall be elected as heretofore and shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed by city charter except with regard to the assessment and collection of taxes. The City Recorder shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties relative to and in and about the assessment and collection of taxes heretofore possessed and performed by the City Marshal in regard thereto, and he shall also perform such other duties as the Board, from time to time, may prescribe consistent with the city charter and amendments thereto.

Amendment B. The City Recorder shall be appointed by the Board at its first meeting after organization, or as soon thereafter as practicable, on such conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Amendment C. The office of City Treasurer is hereby abolished.

Proviso:— The adoption of the foregoing amendments shall not affect any of the powers, privileges or duties of the present officers of said city, but said amendments shall severally and respectively, take effect and be in force from and after the termination of the present Municipal Administration in May, 1924.

Witness our signatures January 8th, 1924.

S. T. TATUM, Mayor
F. T. GERARD
W. E. JACKSON
WM. P. FERGUSON
J. H. MURRAY
W. R. SCHULTZ

1 11 4t Aldermen

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of W. M. Miers, Deceased, by decrees of the Chancery Court of Grenada County, Mississippi, rendered in Cause No. 3822, Grenada Bank, Admr. vs. Mrs. Willie May Miers et al. said Administrator will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry in front of the Courthouse Door in the City of Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi, within legal hours, on

Monday, February 4th, 1924, the following described land situated in the County of Grenada, State of Mississippi, to-wit: Lot on the West side of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of Elliott, known as the Windham & Miers Store Lot, described as beginning at the intersection of the public road with the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad, and running in a southerly direction along the West side of said railroad right of way 32 feet, thence Westerly 108 feet, thence Northerly 32 feet, thence Easterly 108 feet along public road to point of beginning, in Section 14, Township 21, Range 5, East.

Above lot will be sold free from all encumbrances and title believed to be good, but said Administrator will convey only such title as is vested in it. This 5th day of January, 1924.

Grenada Bank, Administrator, Estate W. M. Miers.

By B. C. ADAMS,
W. M. Michell, Sol. Cashier
1 11 4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE

On the 29th day of January 1923, A. C. O'Neal and his wife, Sallie O'Neal, executed to me as Trustee, a deed on the following described property:

S ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 12, Twp. 21, Range 3 East, and 20 acres in the SE corner of W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 14, Twp. 21, Range 4 East, being in all 100 acres more or less.

To secure an indebtedness to the Bank of Holcomb, Holcomb, Miss., in amount as therein stated, maturing on the 15th day of October, 1923, which trust deed is of record in the office of the Chancery Clerk, Grenada County, Book 60, page 91, of the Land Records thereof. Default having been made in payment of the amount due as provided under terms of the note and trust deed, and at the request of the beneficiary I have taken possession of said property and will proceed to sell the same for cash to the highest bidder, within legal hours in front of the Court House door in the city of Grenada, Mississippi, on the 25th day of February, 1924.

Title to said land believed to be good, but I will convey only such title as is vested in me as Trustee.

2 1 4t A. G. ROANE, Trustee

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned Trustee, in a certain deed of trust executed on the 10th day of March, 1922, by D. V. Mallory to E. A. Penn, which said deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, at Grenada, Mississippi, in Book 66, at Page 115, of the records of mortgages and deeds of trust on land, reference to which is hereby made, and the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust having been duly transferred and assigned to J. A. Roane, A. G. Roane and S. S. Roane, Executors of the estate of A. T. Roane, deceased, and default having been made in the payments therein provided, and having been requested by the legal holder of said indebtedness so to do, I will, as such Trustee, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1924, within legal hours, at the east door of the court house in Grenada, Grenada County, State of Mississippi, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at public outcry, the following described land lying and being in City of Grenada, County of Grenada, State of Mississippi, to-wit:—

A certain part of Lot 179 beginning at Church street on the north boundary line of the Mrs. M. E. McCord lot and running thence north along said Church street 72 feet to an alley, thence east 104 feet more or less, thence south 72 feet, thence west 104 feet more or less to point of beginning, as shown by deed on record in Deed Book 55, at page 550 of the deed records of Grenada County, State of Mississippi.

Said property is sold for the satisfaction of said indebtedness, interest, costs and attorney's fees, and the title to said property is believed to be good, but I will convey only such title as is vested in me as Trustee.

Witness my signature this the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1924.

E. E. PENN,
1 25 4t Trustee

NOTICE OF CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Rounsaville, a citizen of District 4, Grenada County, Mississippi, has filed a claim for \$50.00 with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Grenada County, for the loss of one bay horse, six years old, said horse having died from injuries caused by defective bridge.

The assessed valuation of the horse on the tax rolls of the county was \$50.00.

W. W. Rounsaville,
Grenada, Miss.

NOTICE.

Individuals who have received through the mail from the Mississippi Tuberculosis Association will please make returns either in check for the Christmas Seals purchased or by returning the seals in the addressed and stamped envelope sent in the letter for this purpose. Returns should be made to the Mississippi Tuberculosis Association, 508 Merchants Bank Bldg., Jackson, Miss. Every individual who buys Christmas Seals helps in the winning fight against tuberculosis throughout the United States as well as his own state, county, town, and immediate neighborhood.

666 Cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Colds and Grippe.

DR. FREDERICK D. LOSEY'S LECTURES PLEASED AUDIENCES

(Continued from page 5)
mother deplore the poor character of that school; but they did not keep the children at home because they did not like the school. O, no, they sent us to school every day; but when they sent us to school they did not do what so many parents are doing today; wash their hands of all responsibility for their children's education, and turn it over entirely to the school, for they knew that there are just two teachers appointed, not by boards of education or superintendents, but by God himself who, by the way, has no political axes to grind for the education of the children, and that those teachers are first the mother, and second, the father; and they knew that they could no more wash their hands of their responsibility for their children's education than Pilate could wash his hands of the responsibility for the Blood of Christ. And so they cooperated with the school. Every night during those long winter nights in that little town in Western New York where I was born, we children gathered in the sitting room around the table, with father sitting over there reading his book or his newspaper, and when the clock struck nine, father rose and went in the dining room and brought in the blackboard which the wagon maker had made for him, by the way, and before he let us go to bed he had us demonstrate to his own satisfac-

tion on that blackboard, the fact that we had our lessons in arithmetic for the following day. My father didn't stop with arithmetic. No, he was not a highly educated man, but he had an educational hobby. I have heard father vow a hundred times that he would never have a boy of his grow to manhood without that boy's first having acquired a fair mastery over his mother tongue. For you see, father wanted his boys, if possible, to serve not only the physical, but also the mental and the spiritual needs of men; and he knew that they could not do that without learning to think, and to think straight; and he knew, somehow instinctively that you can not think straight in crooked language. And so, before I was ten years of age, I had to parse those lines from Shakespeare, Milton, and other writers of the great English classics, with father standing and looking over my shoulder, to remind me every now and then that I had mistaken a relationship between subject and predicate; and after I had discovered the true relationship, he would ask me to read the passage so that by my voice I would make him understand the relationship between subject and predicate; and if I have any ability as an interpreter of literature, I owe it very largely to the teaching of my father, who had the wisdom of an only ordinary education, and to see that great educational principle which he enforced there. Why, it would have been as much as my life was worth, at ten years of age to use at my father's table such language as I hear commonly used about me everywhere I go: language such as, "No I ain't got none;" "Be you-all going?" "Yes I done taken it;" "No, I have not saw it;" "I seen him yesterday." Why over in Georgia, some time ago, as I was on my way one afternoon to deliver a lecture, I passed a fine house, and there was a finely dressed woman sitting on the porch, and as I passed I heard her call to her neighbor, saying, "Well, they drug the road up in front of our house here yesterday."

"Drug the road." Well, I have ridden over some of those drugged roads over there in Georgia. At any rate I have felt that I had been drugged after having ridden over them. Now you might paste that woman all over with diamonds set in platinum, but you could not put her over on me. For one of the surest marks of the worth of the individual is the kind of language which that individual habitually uses.

Well, mother cooperated with father in his efforts to educate the children. Every morning after breakfast she took us from the breakfast table into the sitting room, and before she let us turn to the little duties of the day, she sat down with us and she opened the big book and read to us; and somewhere in the course of her reading, I remember as if it were but yesterday, I heard her read this passage: "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." Later as a grown man, I went to Harvard University, where I spent two years as a graduate student in English. I sat there at the feet of the greatest living master of the English tongue. I studied romance, philology, Germanic philology, phonetics, and linguistics, in the hope of getting at the very genius of the tongue to which I was born; but from no human source have I ever learned a greater lesson in English than I learned when a boy at my mother's knee, when I heard her read that passage: "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life;" and I came later to understand that the truth of that utterance was confined not merely to him who originally uttered the saying, but that it extends to every man who speaks the truth anywhere throughout the length and breadth of this great world; and I think that it was because mother read that passage to me, and read it as only a mother can read it to the boy she loves; that I am here with you today, talking to you, trying to inspire some of the younger ones here, before whom life holds an open door, to enter into life's more stately mansions; but I want to caution you that you can enter into those stately mansions, only as you wear the garments of humility. And to those, the older among you, those whose hair is as grey as mine, I want to say, that if you, as I have spoken, have been regretting the past, I want you to forget your vain regrets, and I want to bid you, in the words of Robert Browning, to,

"Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made:
Our times are in his hand
Who saith, a whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust
God: see all, nor be afraid,
Nothing that you have ever said
or thought or done of good has
ever perished, nor can it ever
die.
All that is at all,
Lasts forever, past recall.
What I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me:
A brute I might have been,
But would not sink in the scale,
But all the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main
account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work,
Yet swelled the man's amount.
Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through
Language and escaped;
All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This, I was worth to God,
Whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

FERTILIZER

ALL KINDS

FOR FIELD CROPS AND GARDEN

ACID PHOSPHATE C. S. MEAL

NITRATE OF SODA

BLOOD AND BONE VEGETABLE GROWER

Ready to Quote you Now, at BOTTOM PRICES for CASH

The only Chance, it seems, to beat the Boll Weevil and make any Cotton at all, is to use liberal quantities of GOOD FERTILIZER:

We will again sell the well-known "VC" Brand of High Grade Fertilizers, and our long experience in the fertilizer business convinces us that NONE BETTER are made. We are going to be LIBERAL WITH YOU. We shall not work for any profit in our Fertilizer Department, but sell it at COST, plus the expense to us of handling.

What we want is to induce the people of this territory to use MORE FERTILIZER, knowing that GREATER CROPS will result and all the people be more prosperous.

Your Interest is Our Interest, Your Welfare, Our Welfare.

Let us WORK together and try to PROSPER together.

Selling fertilizer as we do, COST plus actual handling expenses, we cannot afford to charge a single sack to any customer, therefore, our Terms must be—CASH TO ALL.

CROP BOOKS FREE. A limited number of the "VC" Crop Books for free Distribution. Ask for them.

GRENADA FEED MILLING CO.

Telephone 10

GRENADA, MISS.

Illinois Central System Shows Why Railroads Are Interested in Tax Revision

Proposals for reductions and readjustments of federal tax levies have been made. While there may be differences of opinion as to method, there can be no doubt about the wisdom of lightening and equalizing this burden of governmental expense which is felt by every person in the country.

This tax burden is borne by those who often do not realize that they pay taxes at all. It has been estimated that one dollar out of every six spent by consumers goes for taxes—federal, state, county and municipal. Taxes, because they enter into the cost of production, are in the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the rent we pay.

Every business man who has any control over his selling prices adds his taxes to his operating costs, then not infrequently adds a little more to make it even money and passes the total on to his patrons. Taxes upon buildings are paid in the end by rents. Taxes paid by manufacturers and distributors are passed on to the consumer. As tax burdens increase the cost of living they create a demand for increased wages, and increased wages in turn are reflected in higher prices paid by everyone. Taxes are a part of the cost of conducting every form of business, and they inevitably form a part of the prices established for the goods or services produced in every field of productive industry. Regardless of who pays the taxes in the first instance, in the end they are paid by farmers, business men, mechanics, laborers and all other classes of our population.

Indirect taxes are paid by more persons than direct taxes. Among those who pay indirect taxes are the patrons of the railroads. Taxes the railroads pay are a part of the cost of supplying transportation service and must be borne by the public in freight and passenger rates. Railway taxes in 1923 amounted to \$330,000,000. 5.2 per cent of their gross earnings, or almost exactly \$3 for every man, woman and child in the United States. But the \$330,000,000 paid by the railroads in 1923 for taxes represented only their direct taxes. Indirect taxes enter into the costs of all materials and supplies used by the railroads in their operation and are necessarily passed on to their patrons.

There are now extant more than \$12,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities. Aside from the fact that such securities allow part of our population to evade income taxation, the attractiveness of such investment has caused railway investment to appear unattractive by comparison. To the extent that the ready sale of tax-exempt securities encourages civic extravagance, it increases taxation in general and tends to saddle undue burdens upon the public. To the extent that such sale helps to keep capital out of the railroads, it prevents the railroads from installing the modern facilities that increase efficiency and make possible reductions of rates.

A way must be found to change the channel of investment of owners of large incomes from tax-exempt securities into productive enterprises where the investors assume some of the risks. If it is necessary to lower substantially the surtaxes of those who have large incomes in order to encompass this change, it is in the interest of all of us to lower them. Let us not make the mistake of injuring all classes of our people by trying to punish one class.

Our purpose in making this statement is to point out to our patrons that taxes are reflected in the rates which they pay for transportation and to urge them to help themselves and also help us by putting forth every proper effort to bring about a reduction in taxes. We believe that few persons realize the extent to which freight and passenger rates are affected by direct and indirect taxation.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.